"LANKA AFLAME!"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 225 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEBER 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalia Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, indisination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandlay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.
Antung Hsein, Changchun, Darien (Dalne), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.), Liaoyang, Calcutta, London, Lyons, Fongtien, (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Taingtau, Tsinanfu
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,280,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Amritsar, Rangoon, Tavoy, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Kuala Lumpor, Ipoh, Klang, Serenbam, Taiping, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe,
JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLAND. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Saigon, Haiphong, Cebu, Hoilo, Puket.
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum acorned does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Peking, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kwala Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Honghew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON.
40, Churchgate Str[illegible]

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.
Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.
All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.
Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.
A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

CONSUMPTION.
APOLOGY.
Owing to rapid increase of patients due to the
WONDERFUL RESULTS
of my treatment, there has been considerable delay in sending V. P. P. orders. All orders will now be sent in 2 or 3 days.
CONTRAST.
900,000 died last year of Phthisis in India. Thousands of Doctors must have treated them.
NONE of my patients died who took 3 months medicines.
Patients in 9 countries. What more convincing proof do you want that all other treatments fail and that I have
THE ONLY CURE?
Think well over this case and then come to me.
Bombay patient, last stage almost bedridden, declared "hopeless" by famous Specialists. Latest report. "Thanks for the cough mixture which has done my daughter's cough good, she is still free from fever, she is better and stronger and able to get about more."
No matter how many doctors tell you your case is "hopeless."
I CAN CURE YOU.
Trust the man who cured a well-known Government Official under supervision of Government Doctor.
Rev. G. R. WALTERS, M.L., LL.D.
76, Lamington Road,
Opposite Lal Chimney.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years.
LOT No. 1.—A very valuable plot of building land, being Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, (West) having frontages to 4 roads, and containing about 431 square yards.
LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 25, Sandhurst Road (East), having 94 feet 6 inches frontage to Sandhurst Road and 54 feet 6 inches to Balu Street and containing about 637 square yards.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1917.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
OF
LAHORE, SIMLA, RAWALPINDI & MUREE
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
In the premises next to National Bank of India,
Opposite Currency Office, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.
SALE TO-DAY THURSDAY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF FLORA BUILDING, OPPOSITE PARSI STATUE.
Auction Sale of rich teak and blackwood office as well as household furniture comprising of very beautiful tapestry lined drawing room complete suite specially made to order cabinets, corner cabinets, rich almyrahs, side board, dressing tables, chest of drawers, toilet tables, book cases, hat stands, dining tables and chairs, bed room set comprising single and double wooden cots of the latest design, iron cots, cupboards, cloth and gown press, fancy tiled teapoys, office writing tables, revolving chair, cane arm and armless chairs, revolving book cases, meat-safe, dirty clothes basket, teak and blackwood specially made to order Curzon chairs, low chairs, complete Pfaff sewing machine, hanging lamps, rich Chinese vases, galichas, zinc tub, pictures, rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above premises, specially made to order office and household furniture comprising dining table and dining chairs, very beautiful tapestry lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, specially made to order cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double almyrahs, sideboard, dressing tables, toilet tables, dressing chest of drawers, book cases, hat stands, bed room set comprising single and double wooden cots of the latest style, folding iron cots, cupboards, fancy tiled centre teapoys, office writing tables in 3 pieces, lady's tables, revolving chairs, cane arm and armless chairs, revolving book cases, cloth and gown chairs, rich vases, Pfaff sewing machine complete in good order, zinc tub, pictures, rich crockery and glass ware, etc.
Property of J. Over, Esq., of G. I. P. Rly., and other gentlemen.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
SALE TO-MORROW 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 50 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 21st September 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by public auction at P and Q shed Princess Dock, by order of Messrs. Surana Dalal & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
50 drums Japanese bleaching Powder Ex.

SALE BY AUCTION
GANDHI & CO.—(Contd.)
s.s. Rangoon Maru each weighing 100 lbs. marks S/C1/D.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY NEW FURNITURE.
SALE ON SUNDAY THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1917 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT THAKOREDWARD BHAGIRATHI BHUVAN ON TRAMWAY LINES.
Auction sale of teak and blackwood office as well as household furniture including rich satin and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, dining tables and dining chairs, rich almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, washing tables, glass and panel door cupboards, dressing tables, marble top center tables, wooden bedsteads, dumb waiters, sofas, towel stands, deck chairs, etc., etc.
ON SUNDAY the 23rd September 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public Auction at the above place (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) comprising fancy satin and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, dining tables and dining chairs, office writing tables, office, arm and armless chairs of various designs, fancy almyrahs, glass and panel door cupboards, book cases, dressing chest of drawers and tables, marble top center and octagon tables, easy and low chairs, dumb waiter, wooden bedsteads, revolving book cases, verandah benches, tiled and plain teapoys, towel stands, book racks, deck, chairs, etc., etc.
1 sweet toned piano of Narose & Co.
1 safe with a blackwood stand.
Property of a furniture dealer who is going to close his business.
Catalogues will be published and the above is on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
AUCTION SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS AMOUNTING TO ABOUT RS. 10,000 OF MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).
Under instructions from S. N. Gazdar, Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms on 1st Floor of No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, the outstandings of the said company amounting to about Rs. 10,000.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the said liquidator.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 3 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CIGAR LIGHTERS for Ford Cars—Watch Case Pattern, Rs. 10-8 complete. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 991—4

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows street, Fort.

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free 9614

WANTED to DISPOSE SEVERAL BLOCKS, suitable for Catalogue illustration, useful for Firms dealing in Gents' Travelling Requisites, Drapers, etc. Apply to BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, CO., LTD., "Times Buildings." 9877

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 9615

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included by V.P. parcel post. Apply to DARAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

BEST KASHMIR ALMONDS at As. 10, Sweet Apricots at As. 5, Walnut Kernels at As. 4, and best Hing at Rs. 2-4 per lb.; Genuine Musk at Rs. 35, Pure Saffron at Re. 1-8 and Refined Silajit at As. 8 per tola. KASHMIR STORES, Srinagar, No. 119. 9761

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED.—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. B.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYARS' COLLEGE of COMMERCE.—Practical courses of Commerce for Practical Appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9838

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVANCE OF CASH liberally made on Life or Endowment Policies negotiated on moderate interest, for short or long periods, by Mr. A. MONIZ, 59, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 9866

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the S. S. "Hunt ball" SECOND and THIRD OFFICERS and 5th ENGINEER. Certificated men necessary. Apply to Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Bombay. 9796

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS by a Mahomedan Gentleman to look after and teach children. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9870

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEER or QUALIFIED BUILDING SUPERVISOR, knowing English correspondence. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9868

WANTED—A DRIVER for a Motor Lorry of 6 Tons. (A handsome salary to a really qualified Driver). Only those who hold a driver's license and can do repairs need apply to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9869

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach English to girls in the Thana Municipal Marathi Girls' School. Pay Rs. 35 per month. Apply with testimonials before the 29th September, 1917, to GANGADAS MANGALDAS, Esq., Chairman, School Board, Thana Municipality. 9875

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 24th September, 1917, for the appointment of a whole-timed SECRETARY and TREASURER for the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. Free quarters will be provided in the compound of the Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications and salary required, should be addressed to The HON. SIR DINSHAW PETIT, The President of the Society, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9827

SITUATION WANTED.

MOTOR DRIVER.—Respectable and thoroughly competent MOTOR DRIVER SEEKS EMPLOYMENT with European or Indian Gentleman. Several years' experience and excellent references.—Apply Box No. 180,, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Large or Small CAPITALISTS, to lend money on Bank rate of interest, against sound securities. For particulars apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 9867

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

A RESPECTABLE CAPITALIST FIRM of Lahore having connections in several chief places of Punjab, U. P. & Sindh wants agencies. Representative staying at Rawal Mansions, 2nd floor, Lamington Road, Tel. 3894, can be seen between 1 to 3 p.m. daily. SETH HARISINGH HARNAMSINGH. 9839

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—To-day at Flora Buildings, Parsi Statue, decent furniture, by Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers. 9876

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESS FACTORY, one compound condensing engine for driving easily 50 ginning machines. Apply Box No. 203, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9871

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KAYA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 9708

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE—NASMYTHS, BALING PRESS FACTORY—Two compound Presses, with 3 rams of 11 in. diameter Box 14' twelve grooved Lashing plates, one direct acting pumping engine 24 by 30; one Hicks Hargreves Lancashire Boiler, 30 by 7 slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9756

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF NEW SHARES are requested to make up Complete Shares by exchanging three Coupons for one New Share at the Company's Office at Bombay or Indore, before 25th September, 1917, failing which their right on the New Share will be forfeited.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1917. 9872

THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

ESTABLISHED 1862. CAPITAL $1,200,000
FIRE BRANCH.

HAVING been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the above Association in Bombay Presidency including Sind, we are prepared to accept Fire Business of every description at the current Tariff rates.

MULRAJ KHATAU & Co.,
Chief Agents.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, 18th September, 1917. 9825

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned AKBARALLY RAHIMTOLLA KHAIRAZ and CASSAMALLY NANSEE KHAIRAZ hereby notify that we have by mutual consent of all the partners retired from the partnership firm of "Eldorado Italian Cinema Co." from 1st September 1917, and all our interests and liabilities in the said firm have ceased from that date.

AKBARALLI RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ,
CASSAMALLI NANSEE KHAIRAZ.
Dated 18th September, 1917. 9848

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL POLICY has been drawn up by the "GENERAL" to insure Members against Accidents and Sickness during their period of General Service Training. Also special terms for insurance of Chargers against Death by Accident or Disease during training.

Apply to—G. M. ROSE, Manager for India, GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPN., LTD., 12-14, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 9775

NOTICE TO LADIES.

IT is now possible for Lady Secretaries, Teachers, Nurses, Missionaries and women workers generally to insure on favourable terms against Accidents and Sickness.

Premiums payable quarterly.

Apply to—G. M. ROSE, Manager for India, GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPN., LTD., 12-14, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 9774

NOTICE.

WANTED—A double degree holder (L.C.E. being one of them) such as a B.A., L.C.E., or B.Sc., L.C.E., for the post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Hubli Municipality. Pay Rs. 250 to 350 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 25. Only those having previous experience of Municipal work and water works need apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th October, 1917.

Applicants with knowledge of Kanarese will have preference.

W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 14th September, 1917. 9857

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Freudenberg's Buildings situate in a central part of the Town of Colombo, Ceylon, and consisting of freehold land of about 32 4/100 perches in extent with buildings. The buildings as the property of Reinhart Freudenberg, Winifred Freudenberg and Siegmund Freudenberg, who were trading under the style of Frendenberg and Company are being sold by the Liquidators of the said firm under (sections 5 and 34) "The Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance No. 20 of 1916" as amended by "The Enemy Firms Liquidation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 4 of 1917." The sale is under and subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, a copy of which may be obtained at any of the offices mentioned below. Special attention is drawn to sections 39, 40 and 41 of the said Ordinance.

No tender by any person who is not a British subject or by any "Corporation under foreign control" as defined by the said Ordinance, will be accepted or considered.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 17th December, 1917, at—

(a) The office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Mill-Bank, London;
(b) The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Colombo, Ceylon;
(c) The office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal at Calcutta;
(d) The office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, at Bombay;
(e) The office of the Collector of Madras at Madras.

The plan of the premises, full specifications of the buildings, the Conditions of sale, and copies of the Ordinance under which the sale is being held, can be seen at the offices mentioned above.

Any other information as also facilities for inspection of the premises may be obtained by application in writing to the CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Colombo, Ceylon.

By section 45 of the Ordinance referred to, the sale will convey an absolute title to all the property comprised in the sale, subject to the terms of that section. 9842

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. DAVID, GANPAT D. DHARADHAR and MAGANLAL PARBHOORAM are no longer in the service of our clients, Messrs. HEPTULLA SALAYBHOY and Co. Any person dealing with the said H. David, Ganpat D. Dharadhar and Maganlal Parbhooram or any of them on behalf, or in the name of our said clients, will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Heptulla Salaybhoy and Co.
9679

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAHEBZADA HAMIDULLA KHAN, of Bhopal, has contracted to sell to our client the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground known as Plot No. 1 to 2 on the Colaba Reclamation with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division on the West side of Wodehouse Bridge Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1729 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 225 (6A) and Street No. 12EE and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 31 and partly by Plot No. 30, on or towards the West by a 70 feet Road facing the sea known as Cuffe Parade on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 2 to 3 and on or towards the South by the Panday Road north of Panday Sanitarium.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9874

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGDALEN HARIETTE PORRITT, of Bhiled European inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, bequest, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground forming part of survey No. 82 and now believed to be part of survey No. 88 being plot No. 23, situate in the village of Versowa in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 25½ gunthas or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground forming part of survey No. 82, being plot No. 24, situate at the village of Versowa, in the registration Sub-district, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 24 gunthas and 12 annas and which two said pieces firstly and secondly described are bounded on the North by the Mahomedan Burial ground and on the South by plot No. 22, on the East by the road and on the West by the sea coast and upon which said plots there stand the buildings now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9873

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES COLOURED FANCY FLOWERED PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sunder Chowk Moolji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narotam Jethmal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathradas Manji Valji.

N. J. 1729—4 cases, each 60 pieces, coloured fancy flowered prints, 30/31 inches.
N. J. 1729—1 case 54 pieces coloured fancy flowered prints, 30/31 inches.
N. J. 0735—1 case 66 pieces coloured fancy flowered prints, 30/31 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

"The U-boat, British Destroyers, gallant soldiers, plucky English girls—these all went to make 'Seven Days' Leave' produced ——before a crowded house at the Lyceum Theatre, a triumphant success"—EVENING NEWS, LONDON.

This magnificent drama now being rehearsed by the

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

FOR PRODUCTION AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC CELEBRITIES ON THE SCREEN!

EXCELSIOR Next Saturday 22nd Sept. at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A GRAND FILM PRODUCTION! A GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT!

"MASKS & FACES"

Produced at the invitation of the

BRITISH ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART

In which the following leaders of the British Stage will appear:—

SIR SQUIRE BANCROFF, SIR ARTHUR PINERO,
SIR JOHNSTONE FORBES ROBERTSON,
SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER, SIR J. M. BARRIE,
SIR JOHN HARE, G. BERNARD SHAW,
H. B. IRVING, GELARD DU MAURIER,
DENNIS NEILSON TERRY, WEEDON GROSSMITH,
DION BOUCICAULT, BEN WEBSTER, MISSES IRENE VANBRUGH,
GLADYS COOPER, LILLAH McCARTHY, WINIFRED EMERY,
STELLA PATRICK CAMPBELL, VIOLA TREE, MABEL RUSSELL,
ELLALINE TERRISS, LILIAN BRAITHWAITE, RENEE MAYER and a host of other Stage Celebrities.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8 & 4. Plans at Theatre open on Thursday.

TO-NIGHT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
September 20th & 21st at 9-30 p. m.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
and an interpretation of the
"RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM"
by Mrs. E. V. WATSON
in aid of
THE LEAGUE OF MERCY
under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
Music arranged by
PROFESSOR DAWSON.
60 PERFORMERS.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

OUR GREATEST GALA NIGHT'S TO-NIGHT!
6-30 **TO-NIGHT** 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY Co.
Presents
ANOTHER MONSTER TRIPLE ATTRACTION
A THOROUGH VARIETY BILL
STILLWELL
presents the
SENSATIONAL ILLUSION
"AVESHA" or "the Wonderful FIRE of LIFE"
A complete stage picture
TAKEN FROM SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD'S FAMOUS NOVEL OF THE SAME NAME.
SEE
MDLLE. ELSIE AS "SHE"
See the 20th Century Wonder
THE SPIRIT TABLE
MATTER through MATTER
See MDLLE ELSIE penetrate a canvas covering
SEE STILLWELL
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME of LATER MAGIC
EACH AND EVERY TRICK IS NEW TO BOMBAY and A NOVELTY IN ITSELF.
THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN TENOR
O. BUCATTAI
In selections from Italian OPERAS
"TRAVATORE" (Santalucia)
"BALATA" (I hear you calling me, "Faust" etc.)
MISS ZILLA
Bombay's charming young artiste, will sing—
"I want you, LULU" and the greatest Hit.
"WHEN the War is over, Mother Dear"
followed by a dance.
MISS STELLA
In Songs
"Down in Bombay" and "what the, who the, where have you been TO-NIGHT?"
MISS QUEENIE LLOYD
THE BRIGHTEST KID
will sing "I am in love with a Soldier and Sailor" "Potts from the Pottery"
CONCLUDED BY THE
WEATHERLEY'S SURPRISE PARTY
presenting a Western Musical Flare Up
"HANDS UP"

THE EXCELSIOR
Bombay's Premier Palace of Amusement.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 ONLY.
BANDMAN VARIETIES
LEYWOOD & NORELL
in their Burlesque Impressions
IN A NEW PROGRAMME
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
MAY BRILLIANT
Soubrette Songstress from
The London Variety Theatre.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8 and 4.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY DAY A FRESH SUCCESS
BY THE POPULAR
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S COMEDY PLAY:
"THE LAND OF PROMISE"
The story of a Gentlewoman's emigration to Canada, her marriage of convenience, her disillusionment at the rough life and brutal people and her final love for husband and country.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
The American Comedy:
"THE BOOMERANG"
How love recoiled upon a doctor who was trying to drive it out of a nervous patient. A brilliant play splendidly received a fortnight ago.
SATURDAY NEXT.
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"THE PRODIGAL SON"
The story of a weak man, led astray by a wicked woman, who returns home after many years' hard work and makes amends.
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.
"RAFFLES"
The wonderful "crook" play with the famous cricketer-burglar as the hero.
SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
Played on a previous visit by command before His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon.
MONDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
The screaming farce:
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
TUESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
By special request:
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
WEDNESDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"THE THIEF"
WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"MILESTONES"
Night prices: Rs. 1-8, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday:—From 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.
POPULAR PICTURE PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-45 ONLY.
"DESPERATION"
"THE GIRL REPORTER'S SCOOP"
"PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH"
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Re. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TODAY 3 CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

THE EMPIRE

Presents the Greatest of all British Screen Plays
The Masterpiece of the British Film World.

"JANE SHORE"

5,700 ACTORS. 3,500 IN ONE SCENE.
JANE SHORE IS A TRUE STORY OF THE TIME OF EDWARD IV.
A GAP FILLED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF "THE PURPLE MASK" AND "THE PERILS of the SECRET SERVICE."

NOTE.

To-day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY PRIZE MATINEE SHOW at 5 p.m.
LOOK OUT
Commencing Saturday, 22nd instant.
AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD (North.)

ANOTHER MIGHTY
ITALA—FILM
ITALA—FILM
A most sensational LOVE DRAMA—5,000 feet,
ENTITLED
THE FAULT
THE FAULT
featuring Italy's best actress called Star of the Screen
PINA-MENICHELLI
PINA-MENICHELLI
in a role yet unsurpassed.
Also a roaring comedy by the world famed comedian
FOOLSHEAD-FOOLSHEAD
FOOLSHEAD-FOOLSHEAD
who is in the best of Health with ITALA FILM Co.
and not dead as it was made to believe by false rumours.
OUR MIGHTY PROGRAMME INCLUDES
PATHE GAZETTE—LATEST—AND BEAUTIFUL COLOURED SCENERY.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
THE FIRST PATHE COMBITONE FILM
"CENTRAL ARIZONA"
Tinted with an entirely new process. A film of unsurpassable beauty and charm.
11th and 12th Episodes of our great Serial
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"Million Volunteers" "Foreign Alliance"
Featuring the adorable
PEARL WHITE.
"LUKE'S HONEYMOON"
The second of two-part comedies by this famous comedian.
A Laugh in every foot.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TIME 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES. LAMINGTON ROAD.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans		17.60
Egyptian F.G.F.	27.50	Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. 20.60 + 48 Jan. 20.31 + 41 Mar 20.49 + 44	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 19.66 - 1 Jan. 19.63 + 17	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 18th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.		
Sept.	15.87	Unchanged.
Sept.-Oct.	15.97	
Oct.-Nov.	15.15	
Nov.-Dec.	14.75	
Dec.-Jan.	14.60	
Jan.-Feb.	14.50	
Feb.-Mar.	14.41	
Mar.-April.	14.32	
April-May.	14.24	
May-June.	14.16	
June-July	14.08	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.		
Oct.	20.25	Unchgd.
Nov.	20.50	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.60	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good	13.85	
" " Fine	14.10	
" No 1 Oomra Good	15.10	
" " Fine	15.60	
" Broach Good	16.44	
" " Fully Good	16.62	
" " Fine	16.80	
" Scinde Good	13.60	
" " Fully Good	13.85	
" " Fine	14.10	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 17th.

	Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	106,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 17th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	102½

New York, Sept. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
Futures at New York Oct.	20.73
" " Jan.	20.43
" Mar	20.63
Spot Cotton at New York	21.70
" New Orleans	20.38
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20.07
" " Jan.	19.87

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	52½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4

London, Sept. 17th.

Consols 2½ %	55
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.58

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 17th.

WHEAT.

The prices of wheat fixed by the Royal Commission to Millers are as follows:—

Wheat Choice White Karachi	78
" " Bombay	79
" Red Karachi	77/6
" Calcutta Club No. 2	78
" Soft Red Delhi	77/6
" Australian	77/6
" Baril or Barlotta Russo 61½ lbs. at discharge	74/6
" " " " 62 lbs. "	75
" " " " 63 " "	75/6
" Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs	75/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Feroz-pore Ordinary Aug-Sept. Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Value	600
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept. Oct. Value	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/10

London, Sept. 18th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct Value	595

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Mar. Sellers	20/7½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	23/3

Tone:—Not so Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 19.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 415, and on Association terms business was done during the morning at Rs. 415 to Rs. 417. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 416 for Good Broach and gradually advanced to Rs. 419 on covering and buying by the bazaar. Later on the rate was from Rs. 418 to Rs. 418¼ and at Colaba further fluctuations occurred the closing rates being as under. A moderate business has been done both on Exchange and Association terms.

For Ready cotton there has been a fair demand for high class lots, as also stapled cotton, but selection is difficult.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.		344
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		418
Good H.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		403
Good Sawgd Dharwar	Augt.-Sept.		458
Good M.G. Coomptа	Aug.-Sept.		462
Good M. G. Miraj	Aug.-Sept.		444

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		420
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January		359
" Khandeish	"		376
" Muthia	"		365
" Bengal	"		340
Fully Good Bengal	"		326

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange,

COLABA, 19th Sept., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G)				Rates are unchanged.
Bengals (M.G.)				
Scinde-Punjab (H.G.)				
Khandesh (M.G.)				
Jalna (M.G.)				
Barsee (M.G)				
Oomrawtee descriptions (M.G)				
Dhamangaum				
Poolgaum (M.G)				
Yeotmal (M.G.)				
Nagpore				
Kampti (M.G.)				
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)				
Surat (M.G.)				
Ma hi (M.G.)				
Bhagalkote (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.				
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 18th September:—

Cotton	1,098 bales
Wheat	21,916 cwts.
Linseed	6,636 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	174 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,729 "
Castorseed	6,104 "
Rice	3,875 "
Myrabollams	1,550 "
Cottonseed	216 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,097 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	177 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 19th—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	[redacted]	7 2 0
" Thin	[redacted]	7 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	2[redacted]	8 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	43 0	8 2 0
" Black	36 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	9 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 6 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 14 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 4 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	8 9 6
" Sept. Contract	6 9 0
Linseed May	8 7
" Sept. Contract	7 10 0

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The silver market is firm on account of bears covering sales, and the London price is up to 52½d. firm; but the China rates are unchanged.

Bar Gold, 25-13.
Sovereign, 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 100-12.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 101.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 194.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 200¾.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 233½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 351.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 146.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 76.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
Sanitary, 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm and there was a sharp rise in weaving mill shares and Madhavjees after touching 2,655 closed at 2,645.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,855 to 1,890 and closed at 1,870. Madhavjees from 2,600 to 2,685 and closed at 2,645, Fazulbhoys from 835 to 842/8 and closed at 840, Nagpurs from 2,490 to 2,540 and closed at 2,530, Swadeshis from 1,900 to 1,927/8, Centurys from 347/8 to 355 and closed at 352/8, Crescents from 246/4 to 248/12, Currimbhoys from 357/8 to 362/8, Finlays from 342/8 to 345, Indore-Malwas from 365 to 367/8, Pearls from 547/8 to 550, Simplexs from 720 to 740 and closed at 737/8.

Bombay Uniteds improved to 750, Colabas to 1,230, Kasturchands to 1,310, Kohinoors to 855, Manockjee Petits to 1,900, New Greats to 212/8, Shapurjis to 128/12, and Textiles to 1,750.

Tata Irons Ordinary shares improved to 267/8 and Deferreds to 1,292/8, Katni Ordinaries improved to 256/4, and Deferreds to 1,275.

Alcock Ashdowns improved to 1,100, Bombay Steams to 305, and Tata Hydros to 1,225.

The market closed steady and the undertone is good.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th Sept, 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending th Sept. 1917		
G.I.P Rly	18,45,300	4,03,62,567
A.D.C. Rly	57,300	13,74,372
B.K Rly	4,300	1,00,134
C.B. Rly	5,500	1,47,837
Total	19,12,400	4,00,85,010
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Sept. 1916		
G.I.P. Rly	15,02,453	4,36,99,292
A.D.C. Rly	55,072	13,43,881
B.K. Rly	1,648	1,42,722
C.B Rly	5,526	1,36,402
Total	16,2[illegible],899	4,51,72,997
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+2,02,147	+48,63,276
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+2,228	+30,491
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+2,452	—42,588
Inc. or Dec. C.B Rly	—28	—36,465

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st. Sept. 1917	8,900	2,62,684
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st. Sept. 1916	7,235	2,38,770
Increase or Decrease	+1,665	+24,024

Dhond-Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Sept. 1917	1,700	53,953
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Sept. 1916	1,332	42,983
Increase or Decrease	+368	+11,050

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July 1917.

NEW YORK SOCIETY CRIME.

FORMER HUSBAND SHOT BY FAMOUS BEAUTY.

The murder of Mr. John L. de Saulles recently at his country place at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, by his former wife, Mrs. Bianca de Saulles, has created an enormous sensation, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Mrs. de Saulles belongs to one of the richest families of South America, and is one of the most beautiful women in New York society. Her former husband, Mr. de Saulles, who was a cousin of ex-Mayor McClellan, of New York, was a member of the most exclusive social circles, and while at Yale University gained national fame as the greatest football player of his time.

The Court, which granted Mrs. de Saulles her divorce gave her the right to have her son seven months of the year, but permission was refused her to take the boy from America during the war because of the danger of the submarines.

Mrs. de Saulles brooded over what she considered an injustice in the disposition of her son, and recently accompanied by her maid, she motored to Hempstead Plains and demanded that Mr. de Saulles should surrender their son to her Mr. de Saulles refused, and Mrs. de Saulles thereupon pulled a heavy revolver from the bag she was carrying and fired five shots at Mr. de Saulles, all of which entered his body.

Mr. de Saulles was taken to the local hospital, but died within half an hour. Mr. de Saulles's father and sister and a friend witnessed the shooting, which was too quickly done to permit their interference. Mrs. de Saulles was absolutely calm throughout and submitted to arrest without creating a scene.

Mr. de Saulles first met his wife in 1910, when he was sent to Santiago, Chili, as the representative of American railway capitalists in London. He proposed marriage, but her mother considered her daughter too young.

The next year Mr. de Saulles followed her to Paris, where she was completing her education. This time his suit was successful, and they were married in Paris on December 14, 1911.

NO PIPES IN PUBLIC.

STRINGENT WAR OFFICE ORDERS FOR OFFICERS.

Stringent instructions to officers concerning dress and saluting were issued by the War Office in mail week:—

The instructions are briefly as follow:—

When in uniform, officers under rank of field officer will salute all officers of the rank and upwards. Field general officers will salute their superiors in rank.

Officers are to salute their seniors in rank and be most punctilious in returning the salutes of N.C.O.'s and men.

Any style of uniform deviating from the regulation is prohibited. Officers commanding units are responsible that officers under their command are properly dressed when in uniform.

The Sam Browne belt, brown leather, will be worn by officers on all occasions with Service dress uniform.

Shoes are not to be worn with uniform except by those officers who may be required to wear shoes under the provisions of the dress regulations for the Army.

Trousers may be worn when officers are off duty or when employed in an office.

Soft Service caps, if worn, must be either stiffened or wired so that the crown retains the regulation shape.

Shirts, collars, and ties are to be as near as possible the same shade of drab as the regulation Service dress.

Gloves are to be of a regulation pattern and colour, and are to be worn or carried in the hand visibly.

Canes must always be carried and hunting crops are prohibited.

Officers in uniform are not to smoke pipes in streets or public places.

A.P.M.'s have been given orders to report to their C.O.'s all officers who disregard these orders.

TREATMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH METHODS.

The Ministry of Pensions on Aug. 6, issued the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, M.P., on the Inter-Allied Conference for the Study of Professional Re-education and other questions of interest to soldiers and sailors disabled by the war. The conference was held at Paris from May 8-12. The Conference met in sections, and concluded with a sitting of the full body, at which 102 resolutions were carried, says the "Manchester Guardian." The majority of these, however, says Sir Arthur, appear to be applicable to France and Belgium, and only comparatively few to conditions in Great Britain.

So far as our hospital services and [illegible] are concerned we have to the best reason that we can have hitherto. In the important respect the French and Belgian [illegible] from our own. We must be discharged from the army until our cure is complete, so far as it is possible. This question, goes on Sir Arthur, has been discussed frequently with the war office, who have stated that they are unable to retain disabled men for a longer time than they do at present. Sir Arthur points out that the French and Belgian military authorities accept a larger responsibility for the disabled, and at all events profess to retain them until they require no further treatment either as in-patients or out-patients.

The greatest interest is taken in the question of training, he says, and not only are workshops attached to all the French and Belgian hospitals, but also there are large establishments specially set up for re-education. Training is compulsory in all French, Belgian, and Italian hospitals, the doctor having the principal voice in deciding what trade the man is to learn, and being guided naturally by considerations of the curative quality of various forms of manual training in each case. The man himself appears to have little voice in deciding his future. Training is not compulsory in this country, even in orthopaedic and limbless hospitals which have workshops attached. Those who have experience of these hospitals, says Sir Arthur, state that better results are obtained by allowing the training to be voluntary and by appealing to the good sense of the men.

Dealing with employment, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen says that the French have many of the same difficulties we have, but do not possesses our admirable organisation of local committees. Attention is called to the possibility of insurance companies charging higher rates of workmen's compensation insurance for disabled soldiers, since they are more likely to meet with accidents than fit men. By a recent French law an employer does not pay a higher rate for a disabled man, the State paying the difference out of a fund created by a special tax on all employers. This, Sir Arthur says, appears to be an admirable arrangement, facilitating the employment of wounded soldiers, which is worthy of consideration here. With regard to the scale of pensions, we are far ahead of any of our Allies, especially since the issue of the new warrant. A class 1 pension in France, which corresponds to our highest degree, amounts to 18.75 francs only a week for a private, as compared with 27s. 6d. here. Again, in France pensions are not paid weekly but quarterly in arrear, an arrangement which leads to much hardship at the commencing period.

YOUR EYES

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ALLEGED RIOTING IN WORKSHOPS

"MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY."

CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Almaula, Superintendent Stenson charged (1) Dajiba Ramji, (2) Noormahomed Dinmahomed, (3) Ashrafhussen, Shaikh Kaloo, (4) Waman Dadoo, (5) Rahamin Rubin, (6) Dhondu Balu, (7) Ibrahim Ahmed, (8) Baloo Mahadu, (9) Bala Laxuman, (10) Jackey Fernandez, and (11) Manekshaw Rustomji, employees of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and being members of such unlawful assembly, with committing rioting in the workshops, on the 4th instant, under sections 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the first, second and seventh accused; Mr. Pereira appeared for the third accused; Mr. D. S. Erulker for the fifth, sixth, tenth and eleventh accused; Messrs. M. A. and K. A. Somji for the fourth and the ninth accused; and Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati for the eighth accused.

ALLEGED TROUBLE IN WORKSHOP.

Mr. H. Cooper, foreman in the electrical branch of the Parel Workshops, examined by Mr. Stenson, said that on the day in question he put ten millwright men to special work and some time after he found only two of them at work. He heard there was trouble in the shop. He sent the two men to bring back the other eight men and these returned. He told them to go to work. He then heard a number of apprentices shouting out to the millwright men to come out of the shop. He drove the boys away. He then saw a number of workmen shouting and making noise. He turned round to return to the millwright shop, when missiles began flying all round. He went towards the men. Just then Mr. Herbert, the Works Manager, came up and they drove the men back twenty or thirty yards, and came back to the millwright shop where they met Mr. Temple. After that the men began to separate and came round the other side of the millwright shop. They commenced throwing stones at Mr. Temple and witness. The millwright men shouted out to the men not to throw stones as they had left work. Witness and Mr. Temple then went to the foundry. As they stood, the men threw stones towards the foundry. Just then he heard three shots fired. Three or four minutes after this, the sixth accused was brought up, who said he was injured. Witness saw a mark on his back. He sent him to the dispensary. He saw the tenth accused throwning stones. He saw the second accused gesticulating and putting his hands around.

Mr. A. Smith, foreman in the smithshop at the workshops, examined by Mr. Stenson, said that about 9 a.m. he heard an uproar and he saw a crowd of men coming from the machine shop to his shop. He told them to go back to their work. All went except one man. Witness held him by the collar and turned him out. He could not identify him.

COUNSEL'S PROTEST.

Mr. Nariman asked the Magistrate to take down the answer, which, he said, was important for the defence.

The Magistrate said he thought the answer was irrelevant.

Mr. Nariman submitted it was important from the point of identification.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Stenson to go on with the examination.

Mr. Nariman said he must protest against this, and added that if his Worship thought the statement made by the witness was irrelevant he might rule so but it was not proper to legal gentlemen that his Worship should tell the Police Officer to go on when he (Mr. Nariman) was addressing the Court.

Witness, further examined, said he saw the second accused who was right in the forefront of the crowd but was not throwing stones.

Mr. J. W. Brett, chargeman in the erecting shop, examined by Mr. Stenson, said that on the day in question he heard a great noise coming from the foundry side. About 9 o'clock about 700 or 800 men came to the traverser shop. Mr. Bonner addressed the men but to no avail. Witness warned the fifth accused and other men not to go about wandering. The fifth accused nevertheless left and came back very excited. He abused Mr. Bonner and other officials. Witness saw the third accused waving his umbrella and shouting excitedly to the men. He then saw the fifth accused throwing missiles in the direction of the workshop officials but he could not say at whom they were thrown. Afterwards he saw Mr. Herbert bleeding.

A GENERAL DISTURBANCE.

Mr. S. Whitehurst, foreman in the machine shop, examined by Mr. Stenson, said he heard a lot of shouting between 8-30 and 9 a.m. Somebody told him the men were ging out on strike. The crowd started throwing missiles at smithshop No. 2 where the men were working at the time. Witness saw the seventh accused pick up some pieces of coal and throw them at the men working at the boiler in the smithshop. He saw the eleventh accused shouting and waving his hands among the crowd. There was a general disturbance then.

Mr. F. Victor, a fitter in the erecting shop, examined by Mr. Stenson, said he saw about 800 men coming to the erecting shop. Among them he noticed the ninth accused waving his umbrella, shouting and whistling and exciting the crowd. They were told to resume work but they did not do so. He saw the ninth accused throwing four stones in the direction of Mr. Herbert, who was hurt. A guard was sent for. Mr. Herbert was taken to the dispensary.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 24th instant.

DISPUTE OVER BROKEN WINDOWS.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE UPHELD BY FULL COURT.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, before a full bench consisting of Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, and Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Second Judge, the appeal presented by Mr. Behramji Nowroji Gamadia, in the suit in which Mrs. P. N. Wadia obtained a decree in respect of charges incurred by her in respect of windows, came up for hearing.

Mr. K. B. Sethna appeared for the defendant-appellant, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the plaintiff-respondent.

Defendant in this suit appealed to the Full Court against the order of the learned second judge, directing him to pay Rs. 7 to the plaintiff for expenses on a *quantum meruit* which defendant would have had to incur in replacing four windows of her bungalow, and the appeal was chiefly made on the ground that as the plaintiff had not repaired the windows, but had substituted costlier glass windows she was not entitled to recover from defendant seven rupees.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke in showing cause contended that the windows attached to a house would come under the definition of "things attached" under S. 3 (C) of the Transfer of Property Act, and cited in support of his argument, Dr. Gour's Commentaries to the section. He further contended that therefore according to clause 6 of the lease, as the windows had broken and fallen down to the ground, defendant was bound to repair and replace them, as under that clause defendant was bound to make repairs such as the falling of a house, or any portion thereof. He also contended that if the plaintiff did not simply repair the windows, they were absolutely rotten and incapable of being repaired and replaced with decency, and the plaintiff chose to get costlier articles, she did not lose her right of calling upon the defendant to pay at least what it would have cost him to make the repairs.

Mr. K. B. Sethna in support of the appeal denied emphatically that the windows had fallen down, and stated that they had remained in position, and that as plaintiff had chosen to fix new glass windows, defendant was not liable to make good any sum whatever to the plaintiff.

The learned Chief Judge looked at the windows which had been brought into Court, and remarked that the ends showed conclusively that they had fallen down, and had not been taken off and that sitting as a Full Court they had to consider whether the judgment proceeded on equitable principles. He held that the more they looked at it, the more he was satisfied that it was equitable that defendant should make good the seven rupees, and that the defendant would get the benefit of these costly windows on the expiration of the plaintiff's lease. The Full Court, therefore, confirmed the decree of the learned second judge, and ordered the appeal *rule nisi* issued on defendant's application to be discharged.

SERIOUS DACOITY AT GOREGAON.

HOUSE LOOTED AND INMATES MERCILESSLY ASSAULTED.

Goregaon, a suburban village, a few miles to north of Andheri, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, was on Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock, the scene of a serious dacoity perpetrated by a desperate and armed gang of about ten to fifteen men. The house raided is that of a very respectable Kokanast Brahmin by the name of Trimbuck Pandurang Dabke, who is a clerk in the service of the Khote of Goregaon, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Dabke is about 60 years of age, and lived with his three sons, two of whom, Narayen and Hari, are employed in the Bank of India, and three otehr female members of the family in a house abutting on the Ghodbunder Road, only half a mile distant from the Goregaon Railway Station. In this house there are three other compartments occupied by three other separate families. In the neighbourhood also are eight to ten other houses. But of all these only Mr. Dabke's quarters were swooped upon.

At the time of the dacoity two of Mr. Dabke's sons with a servant were sleeping in the verandah. Some of the dacoits entered here, while others kept watch outside. They were accompanied by torchbearers. Those sleeping in the verandah were so badly beaten that their cries aroused the old man, who as soon as he opened the door, was so ferociously set upon by the dacoits that he was seriously injured, especially on the head. In fact, all the male members of the house were mercilessly assaulted, and the house looted of gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 3,000. The ornaments also on the persons of the females were ruthlessly wrenched off.

The inmates of the other houses were apparently so panic-stricken and paralyzed that none dared come out much less offer any resistance to the dacoits, not having any suitable arms or weapons to defend themselves. The dacoits having gorged themselves with their ample loot escaped, and are yet at large.

There are four men in the Andheri Hospital, more or less in a precarious condition.

On Monday, Mr. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, called at the hospital to take down the statement of one of the injured, whose condition appeared to be critical.

Mr. Sloane, D. S. P., Thana, assisted by other police officers, is busily engaged in ferretting out the miscreants from a certain important paper, which obviously had accidently dropped in the house from the pocket of one of the dacoits. It is expected it will not be long ere they are laid by the heels.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HURLED INTO BOILING JUICE OF "GUL"

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED AND ONE SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS

Shivram Parsuram and others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Beaman and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. Montgomerie, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Differing from the assessors he found all the three accused, who were brothers, guilty of murdering one Bandu and sentenced them all to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly these:—One Bandu Hattiram had obtained a decree against the father of the three accused. He went to execute the decree, on the 25th February 1917, at on the promise of Parashram, the judgment-debtor, to pay up the money next day, the bailiff took no steps. On the 26th February, Parashram said that he had no money and no property and that the sugar loafs which were in a hut in the field did not belong to him. He then went away. The bailiff was going to count the sugar loafs, when he was interrupted by the first accused, who threatened to beat him if he proceeded. The statement of the first accused was then recorded and the ordinary panchnama made. The bailiff accompanied by the party and Bandu left to return to the village. Bandu was in the rear of the party. They had only proceeded a few steps, when the first accused and his cousin seized him by the arm and hurled him into a "Doni," a rectangular receptacle into which the boiling juice from the sugar boiler had just been poured to cool. Bandu shouted for help. Those nearest him immediately turned back, but were kept for some little time at a distance by Shivaram, Hendu and accused No. 2 and 3, who splashed up the boiling juice at them with spades and sticks. The Patil, who had been apparently near, hurried up to the spot and asked the accused what they meant by such conduct. All four then immediately decamped. Bandu was taken from the boiling gul by witnesses Balu and Nana. The Patil asked Bandu how he had come into the "Doni" and was told by him that he had been pushed in by Shivaram and Hendu. Word was immediately sent to the police who after due inquiry arrested the accused and put them to trial.

ACCUSED'S PLEA OF "ALIBI."

The defence of the accused was that they were not present at the spot and that Bandu slipped and fell accidently into the "Doni."

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence story and observed that he had no hesitation in accepting the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. The defence wanted to prove that the act was not murder, but he found that the accused were guilty of murder. It was obvious that the offence was in no way premeditated and so he did not think that death sentence was called for.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that the evidence against the second and the third accused was not satisfactory to bring home the charges laid against them and so they were ordered to be acquitted. The charge against the first accused was altered to that of grievous hurt and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

(Before Justice Marten.)

King-Emperor (complainant) v. Shaik Hyder Shaikh Ramzan (accused).

The accused was charged with the murder of a woman called Bismilla Begum by cutting her throat with a knife.

Mr. W. [illegible] Weldon with Mr. R. K. Pirbhoy.

Mr. H. P. Mody appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were these:—

Bismilla Begum was a resident of Hyderabad. She came to Bombay about eight months ago and was in the keeping of one Abdul Rehman Jan Mahomed, a motor-car driver. She was in his keeping until the month of May this year. Abdul Rehman got married to another woman and he paid Bismilla Begum her fare to Hyderabad and advised her to go back to her own village. But instead of going to Hyderabad she went and lived with the accused. They did not seem to get on well together and had frequent quarrels over certain ornaments that she had. The accused was in impecunious circumstances and used to take her ornaments and pledge them. She made various complaints to various persons about it. The accused was then living at Kamatipura and passed her off as his wife. He seemed to be genuinely fond of her. The accused was a fireman working under one Abdul Gani, a sarang. In July last, the accused saw Abdul and told him that he had been turned out by his landlord and asked him to get him a room somewhere. The sarang asked one Fathru, who was working under him, to give a room to the accused and Bismilla. Fathru gave them his own room, while he and his wife slept in a passage outside. It being the month of Ramzan Bismilla was very anxious to redeem her ornaments in order to put them on on the Ramzan Id day. She asked the accused to redeem them and there was some quarrel between them over it. The sarang paid the accused Rs. 8 and he redeemed the ornaments.

THE NIGHT OF MURDER.

On the 20th of July she complained to Fathru and Abdul Gani and told them that she did not want to live with the accused any longer. There was some discussion between them as to the character of the accused and Abdul Gani told Bismilla Begum that she could go wherever she liked and he would see that she was provided for. This annoyed the accused but he said nothing then. After Abdul had gone, the accused and Bismilla had their meals and retired to their room. That was about 1-30 a.m. Fathru went to sleep some time after that in the passage just outside the room. The next morning when Fathru got up he found the door of the room still shut. He hammered at the door, but received no reply. He then pushed the door and on going in he found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. Her throat was cut right through, while near her lay the accused also with his throat cut. Bismilla was dead, but the accused was alive. He was removed to the hospital and he recovered. There was a knife close by in the room. It belonged to the accused and was stained with blood.

DEFENCE PLEA OF PROVOCATION.

The accused's defence was that on the night of the 20th he had asked Bismilla to go with him back to Colaba, but she refused to do so. At 8 p.m. Abdul Gani came there and she told him that she would no longer live with the accused. Fathru told her that he the accused, was a rogue and asked her to stay with him and told her that the sarang would look after her. The sarang also told her that she was at liberty to go where she liked and promised to look after her. That exasperated and humiliated the accused. When they had retired to their room there was some quarrel between them and she abused him foully and said that she would not live with him any longer. He was so provoked and incensed at this that he cut her throat and then tried to cut his own throat.

JURY'S VERDICT OF "GUILTY."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder by a majority of 7 to 2.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon the accused said that his Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority, but he would not send the accused to the gallows. His Lordship thought there was just sufficient evidence in the case in the way of extenuating circumstances, which justified the passing upon the accused the alternative sentence of transportation for life. His Lordship, therefore, passed upon him that sentence.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F G Ashworth, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Bowman, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut L C Brown, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A B Buckworth, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R R Cathcart, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut M G H Chapman, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R W Clark, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Cochrane, Artillery.
Lieut P H Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Doherty, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W M Douglas, Scottish Borderers.
Rev W J Doyle, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J B G Elliott, Londons.
Second-Lieut G H Farley, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G S Gordon, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G L Graham, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A V Green, Dublins.
Second-Lieut T R Grosvenor, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Hamilton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E S Hatte, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G B Hone, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N M Hooton, Londons.
Lieut W Kingston, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut B H Leigh, Berkshires.
Captain C McMaster, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W J Mallen, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C D Marlow, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R Maybury, Manchesters.
Captain J R Millar, Dublins.
Second-Lieut D G Mooney, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J Murray, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut C D Nealon, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A N Oakshott, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut M T Paget, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D C Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Potter, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C A Speyer, Londons.
Lieut F B Tipping, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Warrington, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Williams, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Wooldridge, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Black, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W J Flower, Worcesters.
Captain J K Fullerton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J W Guise, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain A B Montgomery, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C N Norris, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B W Penny, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A P J Radcliffe, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain E G Anderson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L W Archer, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H Anstey, Warwicks.
Major C H Barker, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Barton, Flying Corps.
Lieut H B Bate, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J H Baxter, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut A P Beatty, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Bidwell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E Birkett, Argylls.
Second-Lieut A H B Bosher, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Boswell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W Bradley, Tank Corps.
Lieut H W Brittan, Worcesters.
Captain W N S Brown, Somersets.
Lieut V J H Brunt, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut C S Bull, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L Burland, Shropshires.
Lieut J E Burleigh, Argylls.
Major J D Byrne, Artillery.
Lieut N M Campbell, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut J S Carruthers, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut O G Claridge, North Lancs.
Captain H M Clarke, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Collinge, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F E Cook, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S Cookson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Cooper, Artillery.
Lieut F McD Courtney, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Crowder, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R M C O Davies, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C W Dean, Field Artillery.
Captain H J Debrent, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Early, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A H Elliott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J F Gardiner, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E W Gillett, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B W Hall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H W Hallett, Londons.
Second-Lieut H D Hanks, Londons.
Captain W T Harnott, Artillery.
Major A Harris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M J Hartery, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Haslewood, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C F Havord, Londons.
Major E Helme, Yeomanry.
Captain R L Henderson, Irish Rifles.
Lieut R B de B Hodge, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut M J Holdsworth, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A R Holliday, Londons.
Lieut J S Hoskins, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G H Howat, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A V Hughes, Essex.
Lieut R W Hunter, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain A G Hyslop, Leicesters.
Captain E H Johnson, Field Artillery.
Captain L J Just, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut N D Kennedy, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut G McM Knight, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Laird, Londons.
Second-Lieut T S Lea, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R S Leake, Worcesters.
Captain D Lees, Medicals.
Lt-Col W K Lewes, Artillery.
Captain M F R Lightfoot, Norfolks.
Captain W H Lister, Medicals.
Captain A O Lloyd, Worcesters.
Captain H F Lockyer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Mackay, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D Martin, South Staffords.
Major C Maskell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Metcalfe, West Yorkshires.
Captain F C Metge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M S Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut E R S Nutting, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut M W O'Donohoe, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut F D Ollard, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut G Orrell-Jones, Engineers.
Lieut N V Oxenden, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Parkin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F M Passmore, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G Paton, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T C G Pearce, Hampshires.
Lieut E D R Pinkerton, Londons.
Lieut F H Pooley, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Poulter, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J T Roberts, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut P Robinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J J T Rose, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain H F Scudamore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Shoebert, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A B Sparrow, East Yorkshires.
Captain H W Spiers, Londons.
Second-Lieut C H Stewart, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W Stott, Middlesex.
Captain M Summerfield Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Swatridge, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J A Tempest, North Lancashire.
Second-Lieut A R Templeton, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A S Thoday, Londons.
Second-Lieut R P Thompson, Worcesters.
Lieut A L S Thomson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C E Townsend, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut J Unsworth, Northumberlands
Lieut J H Vaughan, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W Walker, Flying Corps.
Captain J H B White, Trenchmortar Battery.
Lieut W D Williamson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut A W Young, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Young, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B M Young, Berkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W R N Brereton Barny, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R F Hickey, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W Howarth, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut C A Le Peton, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J J Malone, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W F Francis, Hertfords.
Lieut B W Head, Hertfords.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut T W A Jones, Cheshires.
Lieut S King, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut H O W Moynan, South Wales Borderers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J L Charlesworth, Irish Regiment.
Captain C M Clement, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G C B Elmitt, Irish Rifles.
Lieut D V Frazer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Gilleepie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Hannah, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A C D Hill, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J Hood, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H A M Hoops, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J Irwin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G A MacDonald, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut L G D MacDougald, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W Owens, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C R Richards, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S F Thompson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H E A Waring, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L W Wreford, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G S Chynoweth, Warwicks.

NURSING SERVICE.—KILLED.

Staff Nurse N Spindler Queen Alexandras, Nursing Service.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

Delete names of the following:—

WOUNDED.

Captain J F Clery, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H Jefferson, Oxford and Bucks
Second-Lieut F E Jones, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut B B V McCracken, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R H Robinson, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Captain A F Nicholson, Irish Rifles.
Captain A J Ross, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W Kingston, Munsters.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

KILLED.

Capt W H Bambridge, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M B Checkland, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G B Cox, Londons.
Second-Lieut A F Deane, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W K Duddle, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Duffield, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H R N Evans, Cornwalls.
Major V A Flower, Londons.
Capt W S Gimson, Trench Mortar Battery.
Capt C Gordon, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Green, West Yorkshires.
Capt H E Gretton, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Irwin, Inniskillings.
Lieut A V Johnston, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W M Jotcham, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A T Kinsey, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J H Lawrence, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C Murray, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Napier, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut D Nathan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut B B New, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J K Nowell, Londons.
Second-Lieut C B Payne, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R D Pengelley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R B Ravenscroft, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A S Reynolds, Artillery.
Lieut A V Riley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Rinder, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A Shail, Londons.
Lieut R C Slade-Baker, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R C W Smithers, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Spears, Liverpools.
Capt A J Stannard, Artillery.
Capt C Weller, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L Whitaker, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L A Lawrence, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F G L Borrow, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H R Brussell, Somersets.
Second-Lieut V A Lyons, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H C Allen, Artillery.
Capt C Ashby, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A G Baker, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H Barton, Londons.
Second-Lieut R A H Bachelor, Middlesex.
Lieut C E Bennett, Engineers.
Lieut E S Blenkinsop, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E E Brown, Londons.
Lieut J J H Brown, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R [illegible] Bullock, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C V Burder, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R P Burns, Middlesex.
Capt G R G Byham, Middlesex.
Lieut C B Callander, Munsters.
Capt A W Chovil, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E E V Close, Tank Corps.
Lieut T S Corder, Artillery.
Capt J Crompton, Londons.
Second-Lieut H P Crowdy, Londons.
Second-Lieut S C Dolan, Inniskillings.
Lieut A N Donnet, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Downs, Artillery.
Second-Lieut V Edwards, Essex.
Second-Lieut E E Ellis, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Emmett, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut J A Ferguson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H W Fisher, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut N B Ford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A E Fox, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N F H Freudenthal, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W G Gintle, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F E B Girling, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J H Goode, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W F Hall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Hand, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C E Henderson, Middlesex.
Capt E C Henty, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Hinchliffe, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C M Holmes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R K A Kennedy, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Kimber, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C H King, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H V Kyrke, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P Laffan, Dublins.
Lieut A L Laskie, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut H Latham, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt W Leslie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut P H Linley, Artillery.
Lieut R C Linley Howlden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S J Lonsdale, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Mace, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C D McIntyre, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A G McLeod, Londons.
Second-Lieut F J McWhinnie, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C D Menzies, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A T Mercer, Londons.
Second-Lieut A C S Meynell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C R Millen, Londons.
Second-Lieut R A Moon, Londons.
Second-Lieut E T Morgan, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut P Morton, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut S J N Newton, Gloucesters.
Lieut D Nicoll, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Oxenford, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Palmer, Warwicks.
Capt T M Peake, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G H Rose, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J W Sanders, Londons.
Second-Lieut E T Scale, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S Scudamore, Londons.
Second-Lieut R W Smart, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G P Sudbury, Middlesex.
Lieut W K Tait, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut J D Taylor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C Thurston, Middlesex.
Lieut W V Trubshawe, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G F Tugwood, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J P Vyse, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut H S Waters, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D H Ward, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C W Warman, Flying Corps.
Capt P Weeks, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S S White, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W A Wilkinson, Artillery.
Lieut J D E Willard, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R M Willis, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut S I Wilson, Londons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Andre, Middlesex.
LieutH J J Hepworth, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W E Polge, Lons.

MISSING BELIEVED KLED.

Capt J L T Jones, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Phillips, Lons.
Second-Lieut C D Yearwood Yorkshire Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C P Adamson, Fig Corps.
Second-Lieut D P Cox, Flyingorps.
Second-Lieut W S T Cross, Lons.
Second-Lieut C E W Davies, Fig Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Dowden, Lons.
Second-Lieut G B Hooper, Lons.
Second-Lieut J R Love, Munst.
Second-Lieut W N M Parry, Idons.
Second-Lieut J L Richardson, ucesters.
Second-Lieut R J Ross, Londons
Capt G K Smith Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F W E Spong, Lons.
Second-Lieut S Thompson, FlyinCorps.
Second-Lieut H D Turner, FlyinCorps.
Second-Lieut F E Winser, FlyinCorps.
Second-Lieut H F Young, Sherwis.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIO!

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E T L Jones, Flyi Corps.
Should read E. T.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J S Bell, Engineers.
Capt W A Burdett, Royal Fusilie
Lieut J E Cobb, Army Service Cos.
Second-Lieut F W Curtis, Flyingorps.
Second-Lieut G S Falkiner, Dubli.
Second-Lieut C L Henry, Irish Filiers.
Lieut E Horsley, King's Royal Rifs.
Second-Lieut R K Neill, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W L Reavie, Dublins
Capt A N Solly, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Stewart, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A W Storrar, Dublins

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S G Morton, Mancheers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J M Hutchenson, East orks.
Second-Lieut J C Jackson, Manchesters.
Capt A P Nesmith, Border Regimen
PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED
Second-Lieut M G Cole, Flying Corp.
Lieut B W Deves, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F R Waring, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J N D Wickham, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt F G Buckley Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G H Greenfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G G Hannan, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C A Hargraves, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F Leigh, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B B V McCracken, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J S Reid, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut D G Smith, Shropshires.
Lieut A L C Wintle, Inniskillings.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut K G Garnett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B J Murphy, Munsters.
Lieut R Powell, Field Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut G Buckley, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R A Davey, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T A Baillie, Inniskillings.
Capt and Adjutant W M Barfott, East Surreys.
Hon Liut and Quartermaster A Carter, South Wales Borderers.
Capt C E Clark, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut M Collins, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Craig, Argylls.
Second-Lieut B R Day, General List, New Armies.
Second-Lieut T Dodd, Durhams.
Major K B Ferguson, Artillery.
Capt A Fulton, Border Regiment.
Rev. W J Gallagher, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut P C T Godly, West Kents.
Lieut W Hughes, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Hullett, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J J Kennedy, Inniskillings.
Capt E A Ketteringham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S H J Kidman, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E Leet, Field Artillery.
Capt J K Mcleod, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Malsch, Machinegun Corps.
Major G R Miller, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Price, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Rowe, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S T Spencer, Engineers.
Lieut J Spottiswoode, Engineers.
Lieut-Col E F Sullivan, Training Reserve.
Capt R A Wheeler, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A J Whelan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Williamson, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNED, MISSING.

Lieut F J Biggane, Trench Mortars.
Capt J F Clery, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J P Forde, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W Kingston, Munsters.
Capt A F J S Nicholson, Irish Rifles.
Capt A J Ross, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW WOUNED, MISSING.

Second-Lieut K D McNeill, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W A Dixon, Irish Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Edmond, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Lieut E H Waud, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING, NOW PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

Capt H K Ward, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY MISSLING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW PRISONER IN GERMAN HANDS.

Capt F J Reidy, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONERS IN GERMAN HANDS.

Second-Lieut E C Airth, North

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S OUTBURST.

L-G'S EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

VICEROY REPUDIATES SIR MICHAEL'S VIEWS.

BILL TO AMEND PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sep. 19.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, H. E. the Viceroy, presiding. There was a large attendance of visitors, including leading officials and ladies, both European and Indian. Among these were their Excellencies Lady Chelmsford, Lady Munro and Lady O'Dwyer, Lady Woodroffe, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Monahan, and the Hon. Mr. Chintamani.

Sir William Vincent laid a statement regarding clerical posts in the Government of India Secretariat and Sir Sankaran Nair laid a statement showing the total number of villages in the provinces of British India (excluding Bengal) and those provided with elementary schools. Questions were then asked.

The Council is in sessions.

After the interpellations Sir William Meyer moved that the Bill relating to Post Office Cash Certificates be passed. The motion was adopted without discussion. Similarly the Bill to amend the Post Office Savings Banks Accounts Act was passed.

BILL TO AMEND PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

Sir William Meyer then moved that the Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sarma moved the following amendment:

That to clause 2 the following be added: "At the end of six months after the year the reserve, to secure the payment and the notes for the additional amount issued under this section or of other currency notes of like amount, shall consist of sovereigns, half sovereigns, rupees, half rupees and gold bullion, and the sum expended in the purchase of silver bullion and securities of the Government of India, but such securities of the Government of India shall not exceed one-third of the amount of such currency notes."

In moving it, he claimed that he was trying to get legislative sanction to two of the main recommendations of the Chamberlain Currency Commission contained in paragraph 17 of its report. He also alluded to the enormous increase in the gross circulation of notes and said that two-thirds of the reserve was invested in British and India stock. He was prepared to acknowledge that British treasury bills as being the nearest approach to gold, but it should be noted that the location was in England.

Mr. Malaviya complained that the Bill had not been referred to a Select Committee.

Sir William Meyer said he would have been glad to refer it to a Select Committee if it had been suggested at the time when he moved that it be published in the "Government Gazette." Replying to Mr. Sarma, Sir William emphasised that it was a temporary measure and pointed out that the position of note currency in India was even stronger than that of England. He explained at length the two different kinds of policy of note issue followed in the world, and said it was not possible to undertake any currency legislation without prior reference to local Governments and trading communities, and that could be done only after the war. He then pointed out the disparity between Mr. Sarma's amendments and the Chamberlain Commission. He opposed the amendment.

MR. SARMA'S OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Having regard to the observations of the Finance Member, Mr. Sarma said there would be no use in pressing the amendment and he withdrew it. Mr. Sarma's next amendment was that in clause 6 after the words, "His Majesty's Dominions" the following words be added: "For purpose of coinage and such other temporary cause." After Mr. Sarma had explained his contention, Sir William Meyer accepted the amendment which was adopted.

In moving the next amendment aiming at restricting the denomination value of one rupee and two and a half rupee notes to ten millions of rupees at any time, Mr. Sarma pointed out the great need for caution. He alluded in this connection to the very heated debate that took place in 1861 when 5-rupee notes was first introduced, when it was held by the majority that the step would not only be impolitic but cruel to the peasants, and said whatever the validity these remarks then had to 5-rupee notes held good also now to notes of smaller denomination. In conclusion, he thought it was not good to encourage further paper currency at the expense of metallic currency.

Mr. Hogg in opposing the amendment, pointed out that the circulation of new notes would in the beginning be confined to the Presidency and larger towns, and they would not be forced upon agricultural and less educated communities. He saw no reason to believe that Government would embark on any policy of such flagrant folly as was apprehended by Mr. Sarma. So he opposed it.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy supported the amendment and said no harm would be done by accepting the amendment as it would take a long time to reach ten millions.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Hogg and urged a free hand for the Government of India.

Mr. Sitanath Roy and Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar supported Mr. Sarma and Mr. Dadabhoy endorsed the opinion of Sir D. E. Wacha and asked for an estimate of the cost of production of the new notes.

FINANCE MEMBER DEPRECATES STATUTORY LIMIT.

Sir William Meyer while declining to be precise thought they would not at any rate cost more than their face value, and defended his policy. As he expected only slow demands, he thought there was no need for any statutory limit, but war had been productive of many new and surprising experiences, and possibly the new notes might become immensely popular from the outset, and then Mr. Sarma's limit would be very objectionable. To start with Mr. Sarma's amendment on the statute books would be handicapping unnecessarily the new experiment.

Mr. Sarma replying referred to the position of notes as legal tender, and said it meant practically forcing it on people, and gave his own experience in failing to induce men only 15 miles from a railway station to accept 5 or 10 rupee notes.

The amendment was then negatived and the Bill was passed.

BILL TO RESTRICT TRANSFER OF SHIPS.

Sir George Barnes, in asking the Council to take into consideration the Bill to restrict transfer of ships registered in British India, explained that the Bill was introduced on the 5th instant and certain telegraphic objections had been received only the previous day, which Sir Dinshaw Wacha had placed before him. He dealt with the question of impressment of ships and announced favourable terms to be offered to owners of single ships (two rupees extra per ton) and dwelt upon the necessity of Imperial control of ships.

Mr. Jinnah moved that in clause 2(1) (a) 1 after the words and figures "Aliens Act 1914" the following be inserted: "And will include Indian subjects of his Majesty." Clause 2(1) (a) 1 reads as follows:—British subject means a person who is a natural born British subject within the meaning of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914.

MR. LOWNDES' REPLY.

Mr. Lowndes alluded to the answer he had given previously to Mr. Malaviya and repeated that term British subject as defined in British nationality and status of Aliens Act, 1914, included Indian subjects also, and took his stand on the English interpretation of the Act of 1889. British Dominions included the whole of the Empire.

Pandit Malaviya pleaded for a clear definition and deprecated legislation by reference. He asked for a clear recognition of Indian subjects who should have priority at any rate in an Indian Act passed by the Indian legislature.

Dr. Sapru thought that the amendment was superfluous.

Mr. Lowndes replying to Pandit Malaviya said so long as he was in Simla he would not say he was outside British Dominions.

Mr. Jinnah was absolutely convinced of the validity of Mr. Lowndes' arguments and withdrew it. The Bill was then passed.

INDIAN TRUST ACT.

The Bill to amend the Indian Trust Act was passed, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy praising Sir Claude Hill and the Government of Bombay.

After the Indian Trust Act Amendment Bill was passed, his Excellency the Viceroy said that the discussion on Mr. Shafi's resolution about Council Government in the Punjab would be resumed. He said his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor wished to make certain personal observations, which he hoped the Council would be glad to hear. He would then address the Council himself and then any hon. member might speak if he so desired.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S EXPLANATION.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor said:—My Lord,—With your Excellency's permission I desire to make a personal explanation to this Council before to-day's debate on the resolution before us begins. I understand that certain remarks of mine at the last meeting of the Council on the resolution relating to the Punjab have aroused resentment in the minds of many hon. members. The views to which I gave expression were my own individual views. Neither your Excellency nor any member of the Government of India had any prior knowledge, direct or indirect, of what I was going to say. For what I said, therefore, the responsibility is solely and entirely mine, and I do not wish to disclaim it. In the debate in question the recognition of the progress made by the Punjab and in particular, of its services in the present war was the real issue under consideration and in taking part in the discussion as I stated at the time, my intention was, while emphasising the particular services of the Punjab, to take the opportunity to stimulate other provinces to similar efforts. I, therefore, criticised certain manifestations of public opinion, because I regarded them as harmful to recruiting and to the mobilisation of all our resources in the cause of the Empire. This, I am sure, the Council will agree with me, should be, and is the first thought in our minds at the present juncture. If, however, in my zeal to hold up the Punjab as a model to other provinces I criticised the attitude adopted by public men elsewhere in a manner which may have appeared invidious, or has wounded the feelings of individuals, I much regret that my remarks produced a result which I did not intend. I also deeply regret that any action of mine should have had the effect of disturbing that spirit of harmony and co-operation for which your Excellency made such an eloquent appeal at the opening meeting of the session. Nothing was further from my thoughts than to transgress your Excellency's wishes. Indeed, I would ask leave to repeat, today, what I said at the last meeting, that quite apart from official obligations the policy then announced by your Excellency has my loyal and hearty support.

VIEWS REPUDIATED BY VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy then said:—"I have little to add to what had already been said by his Honour the Lieut.-Governor. I addressed the hon. members so lately that my appeal for mutual forbearance will be fresh in their memories. His Honour spoke in a debate on a subject which was so little, as I thought, likely to be controversial that I was absent from it unwittingly. As he has just told you in his zeal to emphasise the good services and the merits of his province he transgressed the spirit of my special request and introduced comparisons with the services of other provinces, which I cannot help thinking were unnecessary for the building up of his argument and were undoubtedly contentious. He has expressed his regret and I trust the incident by consent of all may be regarded now as closed. The hon. members, however, may say that they cannot sit under the imputations which have been conveyed by his Honour's speech. But, I would remind them that their silence in the present circumstances can in no sense be misinterpreted. In my judgment the calm and dispassionate examination of the matters alluded to in my speech of the other day is at the present moment the issue of supreme importance and nothing could be more unfortunate than if we were to be led off into any discussion which would imperil or jeopardise that great issue. I can well appreciate that many hon. members may desire to reply, but I suggest for their consideration that such a discussion could only tend to obscure the main question on which our thoughts should alone be concentrated. Speaking for myself, and from my own experience of public affairs, I have never in the long run found silence misinterpreted when there were obvious reasons for its being observed. I must now leave the matter with hon. members. They have an absolute right to continue the debate and they will, of course, be in order if they wish to reply to certain passages in his Honour's speech. The question for them to consider is whether in the present circumstances it is judicious, whether it is wise, whether above all it is desirable in the public interest.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S REPLY.

Pandit Malaviya then replying on behalf of the non-official members, said:—

I am glad that Sir Michael O'Dwyer has seen it fit to express regret for the several objectionable remarks contained in his speech which he made in the last meeting of the Council, as we all know by this time that speech has given great and just offence not only to the members of this Council, but to the Indian public throughout the country for the unjust aspersions he cast upon us and public men and movements and the provinces excepting the Punjab, which we have the honour to represent. I wish that when he expressed his regret for what he had done. Sir Michael had specifically withdrawn the remarks which he knows had given offence, but he has not had the fairness to do so. In these circumstances, it is my duty on behalf of myself and my colleagues emphatically to repudiate the unjust attacks he made against us, our public men, and movements, and the provinces which we represent. It was certainly unnecessary for him in extolling the services of the Punjab to belittle those of other provinces or to attack the men and movements of those provinces. We are glad to think of the great services our brothers of the Punjab have rendered during the war, but so have the other provinces and the services of all have been handsomely recognised by the Government. Even after the regret which Sir Michael has expressed to-day I am sure many of us would feel a strong desire to reply to him at length, but in view of the earnest advice which your Excellency has given us to adopt a generous attitude and of your assurance that our silence will not be misinterpreted or misunderstood, I would appeal to my colleagues to accept the expression of regret made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and to allow this regrettable incident to be closed. It will be understood that if we refrain from replying at great length to Sir Michael it is because of the strong appeal your Excellency has addressed to us. We feel grateful to your Excellency and your Government for the attitude taken up by you in this matter.

MR. SHAFI'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Shafi summed up the debate and expressed his gratification at the reception of his resolution and alluded to the speeches of Messrs. Sahay Sukul and Jinnah, though the latter's sympathy did not go far enough. He expressed his warm debt of gratitude to H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab for his warm support.

Dr. Sapru rose to a point of order and said that they had been deprived of the right of speaking while the mover was speaking.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

MR. DADABHOY'S RESOLUTIONS.

After the resumption of the debate on Mr. Shafi's resolution and the ultimate withdrawal of the same, Mr. Dadabhoy explained that he had given notice of his resolution before the recent announcements and withdrew the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to declare that the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire is the ultimate goal of the policy of the Government of India that it proposes to take early and definite steps towards that end by the diffusion of primary education, the steady expansion of Local Self-Government, the advance towards provincial autonomy, as far as practicable, and the liberalization of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments on progressive lines.

ELECTION COURTS.

Mr. Dadabhoy then next moved:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that election courts be established at all important centres in India with powers to try all disputes relating to elections whether to the local bodies or to the various councils expeditiously and finally."

Sir William Vincent replying said that Government was considering the question whether candidates should not declare the names of their agents, also the question whether the whole electorate should not be disqualified if corrupt practices on a large scale were proved, further whether it would not be necessary to bring the procedure in this country into closer agreement with English law, particularly with regard to the provision of funds beforehand when a candidate demands an enquiry. In view of this statement he hoped the Hon. Member would not press his resolution. Mr. Dadabhoy withdrew his resolution.

RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Shafi next said that in view of the announcement made by the Secretary of State on the subject he withdrew the following resolution:—"The Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the commissioned ranks in the Indian Army be thrown open to Indians and the persons selected for appointment to such ranks be given the same training as is received by British officers of the Indian Army."

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Sarma withdrew their respective resolutions about the release of Mrs. Besant and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

STUDENTS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Council Sir C. Sankaran Nair replying to Mr. Sastri's question regarding attendance of students at public meetings said:—(a) The Government of India have learnt from reports in the press that certain Local Governments have recently issued various instructions on the subject of the attendance of students at political meetings. (b) The Government of India have also seen a report to this effect in the press but have received no official intimation. (c) The Government of India issued a circular letter to the Local Government on the 4th May, 1907. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to issue any further instructions.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES OF INDIAN EMPIRE.

Sir George Barnes replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the development of the resources of the Indian Empire said:—The Dominions Royal Commission recommended the setting up of an Imperial Development Board as stated in the hon. member's question, but the Government of India have not been consulted by the Imperial Government regarding this recommendation, nor are they likely to be consulted having regard to the fact that the report of the Dominions Royal Commission related only to the Dominions. The report of the Commission will, however, be valuable for the questions relating to trade policy in this country after the war. I think it follows from what I have said, that no despatch on the recommendations of the Commission has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India.

POST WAR TRADE IN INDIA.

Sir George Barnes replying to Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi's question regarding post war trade in India said:—(a) The Government consulted all the leading Chambers of Commerce in India both European and Indian with regard to the policy of post war trade in India and answers have been received on the question from all the Chambers consulted. (b) The problems connected with post war trade are under the consideration of the Government of India and they are unable to make any statement at present.

LORD HARDINGE AND MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

The Raja of Mahmudabad asked (a) Are any of the findings of the Mesopotamia Commission adverse to Lord Hardinge, (b) If so, are the Government of India aware that such findings have been received throughout India with indignation and of the intensity of feeling on the subject displayed by the Indian people and press. (c) If in the affirmative, have the Government of India brought this fact to the notice of the Home Government? Sir William Vincent replied:—The answer to (a) is in the affirmative. (b) and (c) The Government of India have gathered from resolutions passed and from the expression of opinions in the press that there is a strong feeling of sympathy in India with Lord Hardinge and unwillingness to accept those findings of the Commission which are adverse to him, but they have had no correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State for India.

INDIA'S MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR.

The Raja of Mahmudabad asked:—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to certain statements in responsible quarters as to the inadequacy of India's monetary contributions in support of the war in which the British Empire is engaged, (b) Will the Government be pleased to state (1) the different funds initiated in India in connection with the war and the total amounts collected by each of them and (2) the total investments in the loans floated by the Government of India since the beginning of the war. (c) Will the Government also state what contributions towards the war the Government of India has made since August 1914, directly and in the forms of costs of expeditionary forces borne by the Indian Exchequer, or in any other?

Sir William Meyer replied:—(a) The Government of India are aware that allegations have from time to time been made as to the alleged inadequacy of India's monetary contributions towards the war, but such statements have not been made in responsible quarters. On the contrary in a telegram from the Prime Minister which his Excellency read out to this Council on the 23rd March last, in connection with India's war gift of £100 million, Mr. Lloyd George expressed to the Government and the people of India the most sincere gratitude of the British Government for the magnificent contribution which India has just made towards the financing of the war. (b) (I) The attention of the hon. member is invited to the answer given by Sir Reginald Craddock on the 27th September 1916, to the Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi's question regarding contributions to the war by Indian natives and Indian Provinces. That answer gives some idea of the number of funds in existence but the Government of India have not the means readily at their disposal to bring the information contained therein up to date. They have, however, in accordance with the promise made by Sir Reginald Craddock in this Council in reply to a question by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the 7th March last, requested the Local Governments to maintain detailed and classified records of all contributions which have been made in the past, or which may be made in the future towards the war, so as to facilitate their compilation and publication after the termination of hostilities. (b) (2) The investments in the loans floated by the Government of India since the beginning of the war amount roundly to 61 crores of rupees. This figure includes investments in the Post Office Section of the current year's loan up to the 12th September, and in Post Office Cash Certificates upto the 31st August. Subscriptions to these are still being received. The figure quoted, however, excludes about Rs. 1½ crores received as subscriptions to the Indian War Loan in the form of British Treasury Bills. (c) I have already referred to India's special contribution of £100 million. The proceeds of the Indian War Loan from the sale of Post Office cash certificates during the current year will be remitted to the Home Government in part payment thereof. The Government of India will take over the liability for an amount of the 5 per cent. British War Loan 1929/47 equivalent to the balance. In paragraph 41 of my speech introducing the financial statement for the current year I gave estimates of the expenditure which has been borne by Indian revenues on account of the Expeditionary Forces and there has not since been any important change in the figures there quoted. No other direct monetary contribution has been made by the Government of India towards the cost of the war, but they have of course had to incur additional expenditure in various directions as a result of the war. I draw special attention in this connection to the figures for military and political expenditure given in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the same speech. They have also financed very heavy war expenditure in India on behalf of his Majesty's Government the equivalent of which has been repaid to us in London. The effects of the latter measures of assistance from the point of view of one currency and exchange position were dealt with fully in paragraphs 26 to 37 of my speech referred to above, and the new investments on behalf of the Government of India in securities of his Majesty's Government since the commencement of the war to which reference was made in paragraph 37, now amount to nearly £45 million, against £35 million, then estimated upto the end of March last.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

COLLECTION OF STAGE CELEBRITIES AT THE EXCELSIOR.

"Masks and Faces" which the Excelsior will present for the first time in Bombay next Saturday contains on less than six titled dramatic celebrities of the British Stage, besides a host of other famous names in more or less important roles. The idea of this production occurred at a meeting of the Academy of Dramatic Art with Sir Squire Bancroft, as President and a Committee of Sir George Alexander, G. B. Shaw, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir John Hare, Sir J. M. Barrie Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson and Miss Irene Vanbrugh who all appear in the film. The Cast of "Masks and Faces" is undoubtedly a remarkable one and contains such well known names in addition to those above as H. B. Irving, Gerald Du Maurier, Dennis Neilson Terry (the son of Mr. Fred Terry) Wenifred Emery, Gladys Cooper, the most beautiful of our younger actresses, Lady Forbes Robertson in a small part, Ben Webster, C. M. Lowne, Dion Boucicault, Majel Playfair, Edaline Terriss, Lilian Braithwaite, Lilah McCarthy and a host of other Celebrities in the ensamble scenes. The film has been produced in aid of the Building fund of the abovementioned Academy by the "Ideal Film Coy," and the photography is as magnificent as the great Cast.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE POPULARITY OF MATINEES.

It was the Royal Opera House management who first instituted theatrical matinees in Bombay, and rarely is one of these performances played to less than a packed house. Yesterday's staging of "Tiger's Cub" was no exception, and the stirring piece was splendidly received. Of all the plays dealing with rough life outside the pale of civilisation it is doubtful whether a more sensational one than this has ever been written. The handling by the Howitt-Phillips Company was most masterly.

In the evening "The Younger Generation" was repeated successfully. We happen to have seen this Lancashire comedy at Home, and the producer here must have done so too, for he staged it faithfully and the actors played it in the spirit of the late Stanley Houghton.

Besides the usual Saturday matinee ("The Prodigal Son") there is to be a special performance next Sunday afternoon of Ouida's famous drama "Under Two Flags." To-night we shall see "The Land of Promise," Somerset Maugham's fine Canadian play.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme, commencing to night at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre), is a most attractive one and should draw crowded houses nightly. Stillwell, the master magician, will present a sensational illusion called "Ayesha or the wonderful fire of life," which is a complete stage picture taken from Sir H. Rider Haggard's famous novel of the same name. In this Miss Elsie will appear as "She." Stillwell will also present the twentieth century wonder, "The Spirit Table," and will appear in an entirely new change of the latest magical tricks. Signor O. Bugattai, the celebrated Italian tenor, will appear in selections from "Travatore," "Faust" etc. La Petit Zilla, the charming and talented artiste, Miss Xaida Stella, the "Australian Vesta Tilley," and Miss Queenie Lloyd, the clever, little actress will appear in a number of most up-to-date catchy chorus songs, and the Weatherley Surprise Party under the capable leadership of Mr. Charles Weatherley will present a Western Musical Flare-up called "Hands Up."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 2nd of Julhej, 1335.
Hindu: 4th Sud of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Jewish: 4th of Thisri, 5678.
Parsi: 10th of Farwardin, 1287.
Sunrise: 6h. 27min.; Sunset: 6h. 38min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Ganesh Chaturthi: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, 1st Day.
Girl Guides' Sale of Work in Aid of Prisoners of War Fund, Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23.

Organ Recital at Town Hall by Mr. Mosthner in aid of Seamen's Institute, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered Letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and Parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

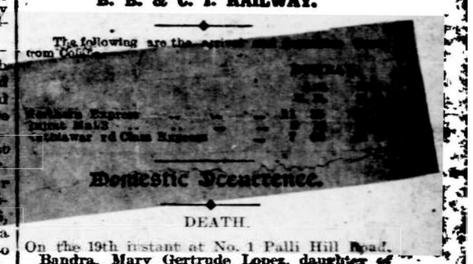
Excelsior Theatre: at 6-30. Bandman Varieties and Cinema.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 8-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Land of Promise."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 9-00 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 1-30, 7-0, 9-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 9-45 and 10-15 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 9-30 and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 25	16 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled
Calcutta Do. do.	
Madras Do. do.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.



DEATH.

On the 19th instant at No. 1 Palli Hill Road, Bandra, Mary Gertrude Lopez, daughter of Mr. A. C. Dias. Funeral will leave the residence of her father at 4-30 p.m. Friends and relations please accept this as the only intimation.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

UTSAV MANDAL, BOMBAY.

Dr. M. B. Velkar will deliver the opening address in connection with the Ganapati festival at Shrikrishna Lodge, Cavel Street at 9-30 p. m. to-day when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, editor, "Sandesh and Message" will preside.

MARWARI SAMMELAN DEBATING UNION

A meeting of the above Union will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Marwari Hindi Library, Kalbadevi Road, when Pandit Madhavaprasadji Sharma will propose that "English should be medium of instruction". Mr. Madanlal Chandhari will oppose. The meeting is open to the public.

GRUESOME FIND IN A GUTTER.

Police sepoy No. 1541 C. was going on his round in Erskin Road yesterday morning, when he saw a crowd of people on the road and went there, when he noticed the dead body of a newly-born male child wrapped up in a piece of cloth and lying in a gutter. He had it removed and sent to the Police Hospital, where Dr. Arthur Powell examined it. Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, when Dr. Powell said the deceased had only breathed a few moments. Death was due to suffocation but he could not say how it was caused. There were no marks of violence. Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Directors of this Bank have declared an interim dividend on both "A" and "B" Shares at the rate of 12 p. c. per annum for the half year ending 30th June last.

THE PANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The above Association which was doing Marine business under the Agency of Messrs. Framji Sons and Co. of this city for over the last 20 years, has recently extended its Fire Department under the Agency of Messrs. Mulraj Khatau and Co. The Association was established in the year 1862 with a substantial paid-up capital; the last dividend declared was 18 per cent and the Association has given a donation of £1,000 to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. The directors and all the officers of the Association are British, and hence it is a purely British concern incorporated in Hongkong; the Association has branches in all parts of the world.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 20, 1917.

SIR MICHAEL'S AMENDE.

It is impossible not to admire the dexterity with which his Excellency the Viceroy came to Sir Michael O'Dwyer' rescue at the meeting of th Imperial Legislative Council yester day, and, on the whole, we think it is a matter of satisfaction that Lord Chelmsford's appeal for forbearance was accepted by the Council in the spirit in which it was made. At the same time nothing short of the very weighty considerations urged by the Viceroy would have justified the course that the hon. members followed. No more monstrous or inopportune affront to public opinion, or provocation to his colleagues on the Council and to his *confreres* of other Provinces, has been offered in living memory by the responsible head of a Local Administration than was perpetrated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 13th instant. His Honour's repentance, however, has been swift, and the apology he tendered to the Council was sufficiently frank to enable the country to believe that Sir Michael now genuinely realizes the grave mischief which his outburst was calculated to promote. The critical times through which the country is passing, if nothing else, should have restrained the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from his intemperate and crude excursion into highly complicated controversies. As his Excellency the Viceroy said, "in his zeal to emphasize the good services and the merits of his Province" Sir Michael

> "transgressed the spirit of my special request and introduced comparisons with the services of other Provinces, which I cannot help thinking were unnecessary for the building up of his argument and undoubtedly contentious."

This of course was putting the matter mildly. The reckless imputations that had been hurled by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as unfounded as they were offensive and irregular, would in ordinary circumstances have called for adequate castigation and exposure. But we agree with the powerful plea advanced by Lord Chelmsford that even the discharge of that necessary duty should have given place, at this hour, to considerations of weightier consequence to the public weal. "The issue of supreme importance" at the present moment, as his Excellency said, is the calm and dispassionate examination of the matters of first importance which are known to be engrossing the attention alike of Government and the public, and, therefore, "nothing could be more unfortunate than if we were to be led off into any discussion which would imperil or jeopardise that great issue." Public opinion, we feel sure, will endorse the compliance of the hon. members with this suggestion, the more so as their patriotic silence, as the Viceroy put it, is not likely to be misinterpreted. We can only hope that the forbearance of his colleagues will be appreciated by Sir Michael, and that he will realize and interpret the high responsibilities of his office in a more enlightened and helpful manner in the future, than he has done in the past.

So much for the personal side of Sir Michael's *faux pas* which may now with advantage be closed. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, however, made certain claims and statements in the course of his unfortunate utterance which it is desirable in the public interest to refute. In the comparison he instituted between his own province and the other provinces, Sir Michael evinced as profound an ignorance of conditions outside as his praise of the Punjab was indiscriminate and exaggerated. As th "Indian Daily Telegraph" points out in the course of a remarkably trenchant article, "no one has ever attempted to belittle the magnificent services of the Punjab in the war, but the moral that its chief would have us deduce from them is utterly absurd and, if carried into effect would put back the clock of British administration in the whole country to the decades subsequent to the Mutiny." And our contemporary proceeds to dispose of certain most mischievou assumptions of the Lieutenant-Governor in the following penetrating passage:

"Nor can it be admitted that the Punjab is really such a happy land as Sir Michael would have us now believe,—we say, now, because time was when he painted lurid pictures of anarchy and treason to the King-Emperor from one end of the province to the other. The Punjab shares with some outlying provinces the unedifying distinction of having no public life, no "politicals," but is it a mere coincidence that it is exclusively in these provinces that the most determined and the most extensive plots have been made to overturn British Rule? In one or two weeks in 1915 there were over 7,000 arrests of political suspects in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's province, whereas there were not perhaps 700 in the whole of the rest of India for the whole of that year. That is a fact which shatters to pieces the entire fabric of his honour's speech in the Imperial Council."

The "Telegraph" has similarly cogen comments to offer in respect of one o two of Sir Michael's more dangerou delusions. The Lieutenant-Governor o the Punjab, as is well-known, has long had "Home Rule" on the brain. Tha familiar phrase, whether applied India or to his "own country," Ireland apparently conjures up for the unhapp Sir Michael a bogey of unutterable terror and he has been assiduous in trying to make the flesh of others creep in unisor with his own quakings! Our contem porary thus explodes a pet obsession o his Honour:

"We are absolutely at a loss to explain that he should, for instance, reiterate that there is no difference in the aims of those who advocate Home Rule and the "Ghadrites." Indians who ask for Self-Government never fail to insist that it is to be within the British Empire. The British connexion is the corner-stone of their policy. They are honestly convinced of its being the only base on which the pyramid of Self-Government can ever be built."

The fact set forth above by the "Telegraph" is so well-known and has been so authoritatively declared that Sir Michael' persistent misrepresentation of the sam is wholly inexcusable. Only idiocy conscious dishonesty could fail to perceive so glaring and vital a distinction as the one which divides the "Ghadr" propaganda from the constitutional movement for Home Rule for India. Lastly we make no apology for quoting the following crushing refutation by our con temporary of another plausible mis representation on which Sir Michael has expended much passion and energy:

"Nor is Sir Michael more correct when he suggests that the Punjab has done best in regard to recruiting for the Indian units of the Defence Force. He silently passes over the fact of his failure to raise a Punjab University Company and the still more relevant truth that it is Madras, the storm-centre of the recent agitation, which leads in regard to the Defence Force. We have consistently maintained that the Force deserved the entire support of the country, and we deplore the results obtained. But we cannot join Sir Michael in the view that it is the fault of the general administration of the country. That would be to libel British Rule. The refusal of Indians to join the Defence Force lies in the conditions under which alone they can enlist, or in something more profound, and calls for a careful and conscientious inquiry and not for declamation of the type which the Indian Members of the Imperial Council were forced to endure on Thursday last.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer showed himself in his speech as rather sensitive to the charge of uttering "reprehensible untruth," which had been made against him. In view of the facts set forth above, we would remind him that if he wishes to avoid that kind of just accusation in the future, the remedy lies in his own hands. Let him curb his mania for sweeping generalisations and unamiable and habitual inaccuracy, and the country will be willing enough to try and forget his existence.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

The war aims of France, as indeed of the Alliance as a whole, have already been declared with sufficient force and frequency. All the same, great interes attaches to the very notable declaration of the new French Premier, M. Painleve, in the Chamber of Deputies. He testified afresh to the identity of aims as between France, Great Britain and America, and their common and deliberate resolve not to flinch from the grievous privations and sufferings which the last phase of the struggle, more than ever before, must entail. France is the hero, as also the victim, of Armageddon. She is enduring with a sustained purpose and a lofty idealism which have set the seal for all time on her incomparable annals. And why is she thus enduring? "France pursues this war," said M. Painleve, "to defend her own and the world's liberty and independence. Her claims are independent of the issues of battles. She proclaimed them solemnly in 1871 when she was beaten. She proclaims them to-day when the aggressor is feeling the weight of her arms. Disannexation of Alsace-Lorrain, reparation for damage and ruin wrought by the enemy and a peace which shall not be a peace of constraint or violence, containing in itself the germ of future wars, but a just peace in which no peoples, strong or weak, shall be oppressed, a peace in which effective guarantees shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of one among them, these are the noble aims and France, as long as these are not attained, will continue to fight."

The French Premier went on to speak about the military situation with a cheery optimism begotten of confidence in the nation's strength and in the justice and righteousness of Freedom's cause, which France, together with her Allies, has espoused. "The returns of our own army show," he said, "that its moral was never higher." M. Painleve struck altogether a new note of reasoned confidence when he spoke of the Government's intention to govern in close union with the Parliament and its desire not to seek to conceal its responsibilities behind the cloak of the optimist. So far as France is concerned, the Premier's statement may be taken as an authoritative reply to his Holiness the Pope, who has lately attempted to sound the Allied nations. America has replied through President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George has spoken for the British Empire. In neither case has there been a shirking of responsibility or any attempt to minimize the extent of the sacrifices which this unexampled convulsion must continue to inflict. But as Mr. Lloyd George said in one of his speeches, it is impossible to deal seriously with any proposals for peace while the enemy is only scotched, with his militant spirit unbroken, and with every intention to return to the charge as soon as he dare do so. Even if the Pope's proposals are genuine, they leave the root-causes of the war untouched. They will no doubt confer an armistice on the belligerent nations, but will not ensure the world's peace or free the peaceful nations from their constant fear of aggression and liability to injury, not to mention the unlimited rivalry in armaments which must be renewed. Under such conditions, no peace can ever be lasting. And that is why France is determined that no premature compromise shall rob her, and the world, of the full fruits of the valour that has been poured forth like water in service of civilization.

Notes of the Day.

Going into Heroics!

The hysteria of the "Madras Mail" over the release of Mrs. Besant appears to be assuming a delirious turn. Not content with a variety of threats to Mr. Montagu, it is now solemnly calling on Lord Pentland and his colleagues to resign. This particular prospect seems to appeal to the journal enormously. It wants to make a corner, as it were, in resignations. Not only should the Governor of Madras-in-Council "down tools," but *"every other Provincial Government* as well"! In return they are promised the dubious and hypothetical reward, on the authority of the "Madras Mail," of being "supported by non-official European opinion in the country." The result, it is fondly hoped and prophesied, will be "the disappearance of Mr. Montagu from political life." All this would be very terrifying if it were not so colossally comic.

An Extensive Programme.

It is unfortunate that the "Madras Mail's" unsolicited advice to *all* the Provincial Governments to follow the example of Bombay postmen comes at a peculiarly unseasonable moment. We do not expect the journal to realize the farcical inanity of its proposals what time it is inebriated with the exuberance of its own hysterics. For the benefit of such ill-instructed individuals, however, as may be disposed to be lured by its frantic protestations, we may point out that a convincing commentary on its programme is provided by a passage in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speech of yesterday in the Imperial Council. His Honour said:

> "I also deeply regret that any action of mine should have had the effect of disturbing that spirit of harmony and co-operation for which your Excellency made such an eloquent appeal at the opening meeting of the session. Nothing was further from my thoughts than to transgress your Excellency's wishes. Indeed, I would ask leave to repeat to-day, what I said at the last meeting, that quite apart from official obligations the policy then announced by your Excellency has my loyal and hearty support."

This does not exactly look like promising "the resignation of every other Provincial Government" besides that of Madras!

Postmen's Strike.

The Postal crisis came to a head sooner than we thought, and an extensive strike began yesterday morning. We publish elsewhere a detailed account of the negotiations which took place immediately before the men struck work, of their attitude as well as that of the authorities concerned. It is a thousand pities that no compromise was reached,—the more so as no very insuperable difficulty, so far as the outside public can judge, stood in the way of a mutually satisfactory settlement. At any rate it cannot be said that the deadlock eventuated with any suddenness. The public are sufficiently acquainted with the history of the quarrel and the course of negotiaions that were in progress until almost a few hours of the strike.

An Unfortunate Decision.

The rupture appears to have been precipitated by the men losing all hopes of a reasonably speedy and just consideration of their claims, due to the refusal of the Postmaster-General to forward their memorial to the Director-General. On this point, as we have already pointed out, public sympathy will be with them. Nor can we get away from a feeling that from the beginning, the Postal authorities have been concerned less with the merits of the men's claims and representations than with certain extraneous considerations. They appear to have made up their minds, even before examining the legitimacy or otherwise of the men's demands, to resist, and devise retaliatory measures. This, we are constrained to say, was scarcely the right spirit in which to approach a solution of the question.

The Real Point.

After all, the really material and relevant point in this matter was, and is, whether or not there are hard and demonstrable economic facts to justify the demand of an admittedly abnormally hard-worked class of State employees for an adequate increase of wages. If that much is conceded, it was clearly the duty of the authorities to enter into a consideration of the case put forward on behalf of the workers in a spirit of generous and paternal response. The men have been consistently respectful and restrained in their attitude, and to have attached therefore the exaggerated importance, which the Postmaster-General did, to certain technicalities whose validity is not at all clear, was both unfortunate and injudicious. Already the consequences of the strike to the public are beginning to make themselves felt, and they must prepare for an appreciable increase of hardship affecting private as well as business interests.

Natural Indigo in India.

The production of natural indigo in India, according to the "Empire Trade Notes," has been immensely stimulated during the war by the shortage of the synthetic article formerly produced by Germany in such large quantities. At the war prices ruling Indian natural indigo has been a most profitable crop, but it has been generally held in this country that when normal prices return it will become unprofitable again in competition with an ample supply of synthetic. The British Empire Producers' Organisation understands, however, that this is by no means so certain as is in some quarters believed. Indian indigo has suffered not merely from synthetic competition, but from careless and unscientific methods of production, resulting in an often unsatisfactory and nearly always uncertain article. Strenuous efforts—already attended with some measure of success—are being made in India to remedy the defects of the native product. The dye is being produced in paste form which is more convenient to the purchaser, and the strength is being brought more nearly to a fixed standard. At the same time, cost of manufacture is being cheapened. The planters are, at all events, making a strong push to retain the whole, or the bulk, of the trade that the war has brought them, and the outlook in this respect, though still not certain, is at least encouraging.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon and party including Mrs. Greenway, Miss Batten, Captain Everton, A.D.C., and Captain Rigby have left for India.

His Excellency presided at the opening of the Provincial Co-operative Conference at the Council Hall, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency took tea with H. H. the Lady Ali Shah on Tuesday afternoon.

THE KING AT GLASGOW.

EXTENSIVE TOUR OF SHIPYARDS AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

The King at Glasgow to-day made an extensive tour of the shipyards and engineering works. Conversing with an iron turner the King expressed the pleasure that fewer ships were being submarined and said, "We look to you to give us ships." The iron turner replied, "We are doing our best."

Eighty thousand persons were present at the investiture in Ibrox Park, where three Victoria Crosses and other war decorations and Orders of the British Empire were conferred upon 143 persons. The recipients of the Order of the British Empire included Lord Strathclyde, who received the Grand Cross. Lizzie Robinson, a munition worker, received a medal for heroism at work.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

INCREASE IN PORTFOLIOS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MELBOURNE, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

Portfolios in the Commonwealth Ministry are being increased from eight to nine.

Mr. Millen becomes Minister of Repatriation.

The House of Representatives is considering an additional tax on men who have not enlisted. Sir John Forrest explained that police and prison officials, parsons, men all of whose brothers are on active service and men rejected will not be required to pay extra tax. The Government believe that the proposal will stimulate recruiting.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS NORTH OF FRIEDRICHSTADT.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS IN VARNITZA REGION

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

A Russian wireless communique says, we occupied a wood northward of Friedriehstadt.

The Roumanians captured fortified positions in the region of Varnitza.

SUKHOMLINOFF TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S DECLARATION OF FIDELITY TO FATHERLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 20.

At the Sukhomlinoff trial the accused declared that he ordered the fortresses to be dismantled, because they were unsuited to modern warfare. He affirmed that he had always worked exclusively on behalf of the Fatherland.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRIES.

BOARD OF CONTROL ESTABLISHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

A Board of Control has been established for woollen and worsted industries by which the Army Council will determine the amount of raw wool to be maintained for military and the amount to be released for civilian trade.

DEMAND FOR GUARANTEES FROM MRS. BESANT.

REPRESENTATION BY NILGIRI TRADES ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
OOTACAMUND, Sept. 17.

The following resolution has been forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy by the Nilgiri Trades Association:—

"This Association, the first principle of while respectfully accepting the decision of your Excellency's Government to recommend to the Madras Government the removal of the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, if the Government of India are satisfied that these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation, feels that it is due to Lord Pentland to set out that his Excellency exercised the utmost forbearance in placing any restrictions upon these persons and even travelled whose members is loyalty to the Crown and obedience to the constituted authority, down to Madras with a view to use personal persuasion but with results that are only too well known to your Excellency. The loyal citizens of Ootacamund have viewed with disapproval the flying of a so-called Home Rule Flag in this station which, in the circumstances under which it has been hoisted, can only be regarded as a symbol of disloyalty and defiance of constituted authority. This Association earnestly prays that in dealing with Mrs. Besant's case your Excellency will protect the interests of the large majority of loyal subjects in India against the noisy clamouring of an infinitesimal minority whose propaganda is utterly out of time, when the British Empire is fighting for its very existence. This Association trusts that the assurance to be obtained from Mrs. Besant and her colleagues prior to their release will not fall short of those asked for by Lord Pentland's Government, under which the interned persons might have been released at any time since their internment and they express a hope that Mrs. Besant will not be released unconditionally [illegible] other exhibitor public life."

BRITISH RAID IN INVERNESS COPSE.

NEW FRENCH CABINET'S WAR POLICY.

SECRET OF GERMAN PEACE MANŒUVRES.

BRITISH RAID ON INVERNESS COPSE.

POSITIONS IMPROVED NEAR ST. JULIEN.

CANNONADING IN YPRES SECTOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

A British communiqué says, our troops raided the Inverness copse and took thirteen prisoners.

We improved our positions slightly eastward of St. Julien and drove off the raiders south of Maricourt. There was great reciprocal cannonading in the Ypres sector.

Three German aeroplanes were driven down on Monday. Combats were few, only a small number of Germans being in the air. Three of ours are missing.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 20.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says there is nothing special to report.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK,

(Reuter's Telegram.)
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 20.

Thirty miles south-east of Shetlang, an armed British steamer sank a German submarine which was shelling a neutral sailing ship. A second submarine which attacked the steamer was sunk by a British destroyer.

SHARP FIGHTING SOUTH OF LAMIETTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

A French communiqué says south of Lamiette after violent bombardment hostile detachments approached our lines near Neufchatel road. A sharp fight ensued in our advanced trenches, from which the enemy was completely repulsed with appreciable loss. We took prisoners.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN CHAMPAGNE AND ON MEUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

A French communiqué says, there were fairly lively artillery actions in the region of the Champagne heights and in the Auberive sector.

Artillery duel was somewhat violent on the right bank of the Meuse to the north of Hill 344.

NEW CABINET'S DECLARATION OF POLICY.

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION ALL ROUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Sept. 19.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

M. Painleve's declaration of policy was accorded a very favourable reception both in the Chamber and the Senate, especially the passage giving the warning that anybody found guilty of treating with the enemy will be punished with all the rigour of the law.

The evening papers pay a glowing tribute to the new Government, which is described as confronting with determination the problems of the day.

The "Temps" says:—We are promised that we shall have above all more vigorous prosecution of the war. That is what the country demands and hopes for.

ACCUSAT ONS AGAINST TURMEL.

HIS PROSECUTION AUTHORISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 20.

In the Chamber the Committee on accusations against Turmel who was suspected of dealings with the enemy, passed a unanimous resolution authorising his prosecution.

AUSTRALIAN RESTRICTIONS ON SPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

Australian restrictions on all sport are now announced. There will be a reduction in Metropolitan horse-racing meetings in New South Wales from 134 to 97, substantial reductions in Queensland and smaller reductions in Victoria and Western Australia.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Ministry of Labour is making a strong appeal for recruits for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service at home and overseas. It should be noted that every new recruit releases a soldier for other duties, thereby directly increasing the strength of our effectives.

FRANCE'S WAR-AIMS TO-DAY.

MORE DETERMINED THAN EVER TO FIGHT ON.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ANNOUNCED.

MORAL OF THE ARMY NEVER HIGHER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Sept. 18.
Recd. 9-50 a.m., Sept. 19.

In the Chamber M. Painleve, the Premier, announced Government's policy to-day. He declared that Government would give all its attention to assembling all the forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the war. He emphasised that nearer the end of the war came the more essential for victory would be the moral resistance of the nation against which the enemy, who was unable to conquer on the battlefield, was about to redouble his efforts. Government must redouble its vigilance against these insidious plans. Whoever made himself an accomplice of the enemy must suffer the full rigour of the law. No enemy manoeuvre and no individual weaknesses could turn France from her unshakeable determination.

FRANCE'S CLAIMS INDEPENDENT OF ISSUES OF BATTLES.

"France pursues this war to defend her own and the worlds liberty and independence. Her claims are independent of the issues of battles, she proclaimed them solemnly in 1871 when she was beaten. She proclaims them to-day when the aggressor is feeling the weight of her arms. Disannexation of Alsace-Lorrain, reparation for damage and ruin wrought by the enemy and a peace which shall not be a peace of constraint or violence containing in itself the germ of future wars, but a just peace in which no peoples, strong or weak, shall be oppressed, a peace in which effective guarantees shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of one among them, these are the noble aims and France, as long as these are not attained, will continue to fight."

CO-ORDINATION OF NATION'S EFFORT.

M. Painleve admitted that the co-ordination of the nation's war effort to secure, *inter alia*, increased production, imposition of indispensable restrictions for the stoppage of speculation and rise in prices was a difficult matter, for private interests must yield to the national, but the nation, in its patriotism, would rise to the effort. Who would hesitate to impose on himself the necessary sacrifices so light compared to the sufferings of the soldiers? Such co-ordination was no less necessary among the Allies, who should act as if they were a single army on a single front. All must equally contribute men, arms and money; only on this condition would their superior resources become crushing. Such a policy would allow France, without exhausting herself, to meet her economic and military needs.

PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

Since 1914 French blood had been shed in torrents. It was necessary for a happy issue to the war that she should maintain to the end the plenitude of her vigour. The period following the conclusion of peace must be prepared for very carefully for a long time ahead. We must restore conquered districts, prepare an extensive programme of public works in order to multiply the industrial forces, regulate the return of soldiers to normal life, avoiding a crisis of unemployment, increase production and national credit, prepare for the transformation of munition factories to peace conditions, establish a fiscal system on just, bold and well-considered taxes, and embody as a part of the social life the reforms recently introduced between workmen and employers. Such were some of the dominating ideas which should guide our democracy.

REVIEW OF ALLIED MILITARY SITUATION.

M. Painleve concluded with a review of the war theatres. He hoped that the Republic of Russia would re-establish union and discipline. On the Carso, the Sereth and the Cerna, as well as in Artois during the past months great things had been accomplished, the results of which were more far reaching than was at present apparent, as the developments would show. The returns of our own army show that its moral was never higher. Without encroaching on the domain of the High Command, Parliamentary and Government control will be exercised over the army. Our intention is to govern in close union with the Parliament and we shall not seek to conceal our responsibilities behind the cloak of the optimist."

GERMANY ALREADY BEATEN.

TRUE SECRET OF HER LONGING FOR PEACE.

GENERAL SMUTS ON NEW ALLIED TACTICS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

Interviewed by a representative of "Le Journal" in London, General Smuts, referring to Germany's present position, said she has little or no improvement to hope for. Can one doubt, on the other hand, the growing feelings of terror which possesses her as she sees nations range themselves side by side against her? Her food problem is becoming daily more and more acute; her economic future is hopelessly compromised and her name more and more detested. In short she is faced by the prospect of being strangled to death unless the Entente reopens the doors of the world to her.

ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARIES TO PEACE.

What does the future offer her even on the impossible hypothesis of a reversal of the military situation? There is nothing that Germany longs for more ardently than peace. All her people feel that their position is desperate. But before thinking of peace we must be certain of having finished with the military imperialism. Before accepting any peace those charged with the destinies of nations should give serious reflection to the terms, for on the peace that we sign will depend for a generation the peace and future of the whole world. The stake is the largest that the human race ever played for. Patience and confidence are all we now need in order to be certain of gaining it.

ALLIES' PRESENT-DAY TACTICS DESCRIBED.

This war is a war of machinery. Instructed by experience we have adopted tactics which may not be very showy, but the results of which are mathematically certain. The tactics consist in progressing by advances strictly limited on ground rendered impossible to hold by the superiority of our artillery. These tactics cost us the minimum and inflict maximum losses on the enemy. If the public understand these methods and their success, there is no more any question regarding winning. To-day we have won and the Germans know it quite well.

GERMANY ALIVE TO HER CRITICAL SITUATION.

The final result of the presistent pressure of our army is well anticipated in Germany in spite of the reassuring communiques. Germany's military victories in the East cannot make up for the defeat in a world sense. Hence Germany's desire for peace But in spite of the horrors and carnage we must continue till the lesson is graven deep in the heart of the German people.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ENTERTAINS MR. HOLMAN.

MR. HOLMAN'S ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

Lord Northcliffe gave a luncheon here in honour of Mr. Holman, Premier of the New South Wales, who was warmly received by Mayor Mitchell and other prominent personages numbering two hundred.

Mr. Holman in a speech aroused enthusiasm by declaring that the war must be fought to the finish in order that the democracy may be enabled to take up the gigantic task with a free hand undismayed by the frightful spectre of Prussian militarism. Although far removed from the scene of actual strife the Australians like the Americans and the Canadians have taken their place in the ranks with the veterans of France and England and covered themselves with glory. In all sincerity he predicted that the patriotic sons of America would also make their presence felt in no uncertain way on the battlefields of Europe. He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America had set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people thoroughly imbued with the principles of democracy. What the people of the United States are doing now we in Australia have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change which came over the nation when the news was first received of Belgium's plight, was little short of the miraculous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the challenge.

Mr. Holman predicted that when he next visited New York it would be to celebrate the glorious victory of the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Holman as one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire for whom the future holds many things.

GERMAN PEACE MANOEUVRES.

STORIES OF EVACUATING BELGIUM DISCREDITED.

POTENCY OF BRITISH GUNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

The interview with General Smuts and M. Painleve's speech are regarded as timely and heartening at the moment when Germany has resumed her peace manoeuvres in a form designed to encourage British pacifists.

The papers discredit the German stories of the impending evacuation of Belgium and point out that it is certain that Germany will not give up Belgium before she is compelled to and that it is the British guns which are really the source of German peace manoeuvres. Hence if the British people are inclined to be disappointed at the supposed meagreness of results on the western front, they should ponder well the observations of General Smuts who speaks not merely with the authority of a great soldier and a man of intellectual distinction, but as a member of the War Cabinet with access to all sources of information. For a man of his caution his tone is regarded as singularly confident.

The clear and unfaltering note of M. Painleve's speech is welcomed as testifying to the marvellous steadfastness of the French nation.

AGITATION IN GERMAN PRESS.

The German press continues to be agitated over the question as to whether the Government has declined to surrender Belgium. The latest reports indicate that the Government has not yet committed itself. It is noteworthy that the "Koelnische Volkszeitung" now withdraws its previous statement and declares that Belgium is not even mentioned in the German reply to the Pope.

The "Vorwaerts" confirming this says, however, it is well known that the German reply will be in accordance with the Reichstag peace resolution and will, therefore, imply readiness in principle to restore Belgium because the Pope expressly declared that the restoration of Belgium was a necessary basis for peace.

GERMAN WILLINGNESS TO QUIT BELGIUM.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

In connection with the new German peace manoeuvre the "Kolnische Volkszeitung" corroborates the statement in the "Tageszeitung" that Germany has decided to renounce the claim to Belgium. According to the "Koelnische Zeitung" this decision was embodied in the German reply to the Papal Note, but the Dutch paper "Tyd" declares that the decision aroused such hostility among the Pan-Germans that the conference at Berlin on Sunday deleted it from the reply, substituting merely assurances of willingness to discuss terms.

HOLLAND AND WAR.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S SURVEY OF SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the States General says:—The prospects for coming Winter are not very satisfactory. Attempts have been made from different sides to end the war, but without success. We continue ready to ward off any possible transgressions against our neutrality.

It is becoming continually more difficult to supply people with necessaries of life and raw material. Traffic with our colonies is being increasingly hampered. For necessary export of Indian products requisite tonnage is lacking, while adequate and necessary exports from elsewhere are impossible. Collaboration of all classes is more than ever essential in order to maintain ourselves amidst growing distress of nations.

POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

HOLLAND NOT TAKING SPECIAL STEPS IN SUPPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
HAGUE, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in the Chamber that Holland did not propose to take special steps to support the Pope's peace demarche.

LUXBURG DISCLOSURES.

GERMANY'S REGRET FOR "ANNOYANCE".

ARGENTINA WANTS A FORMAL NOTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19

It is officially announced that Germany has expressed her deep regret for what she describes as the annoyance caused to Sweden by the Luxburg affair.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Argentine Minister in Berlin telegraphs that the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has declared that Germany regrets the Luxburg affair and disapproves the Luxburg telegrams. The Argentine Government considers that the above declaration is insufficient and awaits a formal Note.

GERMAN INJURY TO SWEDEN

GERMANY'S APOLOGY DENOUNCED AS INSUFFICIENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

Newspapers including the Germanophile organs are unanimous in denouncing Germany's apology as insufficient and in demanding satisfaction for the injury done to Sweden.

GOTTHOLDERSUSSE COMMITS SUICIDE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

Gottholdersusse, one of the designers of the submarine Deutschland, who voyaged hither in the Deutschland, has committed suicide in Atlantic City.

GERMAN AND BRITISH COLONIAL METHODS COMPARED.

HUN'S DESCRIPTION OF SCENES AT BENARES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 19.

Reuter has received a telegram giving an extract from a recent significant article in the "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" comparing the German and British colonial methods. Referring to India, the journal quotes a high Prussian official's description of the scenes at Benares where "All manner of human beings bathe together in the hallowed waters of the Ganges including lepers and those sound in health. Animals are held sacred and are permitted to add their quota to the holy waters of the river which thousands drink with fervour and devotion." That, says the journal, is the British way. "Now, if Benares were German, what should we do? First of all, we should forbid the Indians to drink contaminated the waters of the Ganges. Secondly, we should prohibit all bathing therein for the sick and then? a rising would follow of the indignant and outraged Indian population."

THEFT OF AEROPLANE PLANS.

A GREEK COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

A Greek, whose name is Cokinaki, has been committeed for trial at Bow Street on a charge of stealing aeroplane plans.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION TO FIGHT.

COMPELLING GERMANY TO GIVE HOSTAGES TO KEEP PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Convention of the United States Chambers of Commerce was addressed by Mr. Baker, Secretary of War and Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who made vigorous speeches announcing America's determination to fight till Germany had been compelled to give hostages to keep the peace.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEFENCE.

BODIES TO BE REPRESENTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

The democratic conference will be attended by a thousand delegates. The chief of these are the Soviet of Moscow and the Peasants' Council of Petrograd one hundred delegates each, soviet and peasants' district councils fifty, co-operative associations 150, professional associations one hundred, chemists' union twenty, post office employees ten, teachers' union fifteen, various nationalities fifty.

It is stated that secondary and high grade schools will be closed and students will be mobilised industrially.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY URGED

The Municipal Council has requested the Government immediately to abolish the death penalty which has been re-established at the front.

General Verhovsky, Minister of War, announces that Government will shortly be effecting reforms owing to the necessity of creating a powerful army.

RE-ESTABLISHING FIGHTING POWER OF ARMY.

GEN. ALEXEIEFF ENTRUSTED WITH REORGANISATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Russian Embassy, in a statement to Reuter's representative, said that M. Kerensky has taken all measures to prevent the rebellion interfering with the re-establishment of the fighting power of the army. General Alexeieff, who is the most authoritative Russian general, has been entrusted with the immediate direction of military operations and reorganisation of the army. There is every reason to believe that all minor disorders will cease. All separate cases of insubordination have been successfully handled.

RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF COMPLETELY RE-ORGANISED.

GENERAL ALEXEIEFF TO ASSUME COMMAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

It is authoritatively stated that the General Staff has been completely reorganised and that General Alexeieff will immediately assume his duties. The Government considers the proclamation of a republic as formal and does not intend before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to establish a republican administration.

THE KORNILOFF MOVEMENT.

GENERAL KALEDINE TO EXPLAIN HIS ACTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

The commission of enquiry sitting at Pskoff has exonerated General Klembovsky from active participation in the Kornilieff movement.

General Kaledine on the 17th instant notified his willingness to explain his actions in proper quarter, whereupon the Government transferred the enquiry to the General Headquarters, where General Kaledine will give evidence before a military commission.

M. KERENSKY GOES TO HEADQUARTERS

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

M. Kerensky and the Ministers of War and Marine have gone to the Headquarters.

ORDER TO FIND LENIN AND ZINOVIEFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
Recd. 9 p.m., Sept. 19.

The General Staff has ordered that Lenin and Zinovieff, extremist leaders, who have not yet been arrested shall be found. It is rumoured that they are hiding in Finland not far from Petrograd.

LYNCH LAW IN RUSSIA.

MORE EXCESSES BY SOLDIERS AT VIBORG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

It transpires that there have been other excesses at Viborg besides those already mentioned. The soldiers beat and threw into the river most of the staff of the [illegible]. It is semi-officially stated that 22 [illegible] were killed and 60 are missing.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is appealing to the troops and people to refrain from lynch law.

C. I. D. DEFAMATION CASE.

ANANTRAM V. PATWARDHAN.

SANCTION PROSECUTION QUASHED.

Justices Beaman and Heaton, sitting on the Criminal Appellate Side yesterday, disposed of a revision application, in which Anantram Vaikunthram prayed that the sanction for prosecution given against him by Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, might be rescinded.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. G. N. Thakore were for the applicant and the Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patker appeared for the Crown.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY WORDS.

The facts of the case as set out in the petition, are that Anantram had gone to the Head Police Office in company with his pleader, Mr. Jehangir Patel, having heard that he was wanted by the C.I. D. as they were making certain enquiries regarding him. There Inspector Sakharam R. Patwardhan defamed him in that he, while speaking to Mr. Patel about Anantram, said: "He is a rogue and has cheated several persons. He had taken up this (dramatic) performance to recoup (to himself) the loss which he had suffered in two previous performances." The events which led up to this alleged defamation were these: On the 7th March 1917. Anantram having secured the willingness of a person concerned with the performance of a dramatic company in aid of the Relief Fund called on the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, then Acting Secretary of the Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, to secure his consent to the performance.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. SETHNA.

Mr. Sethna referred the complainant to one of the Indian lady secretaries of the Branch and Anantram obtained permission to advertise the performance in the name of the Branch. Anantram sold some tickets himself and gave Rs. 100 worth of tickets to Mr. Sethna's clerk, according to his allegation. Mr. Sethna attended the theatre himself occupied a sofa for which, Anantram said he was not paid and questioned Anantram of his prospects of a successful show and the latter told him that the profits would be between Rs. 50 and 60. The play, however, proved to be a failure and he had to suffer a loss of Rs. 135. He then told Mr. Sethna about his misfortune and the latter asked him to pay Rs. 50 to the War Fund and threatened to report him to the Commissioner of Police if he did not. On the 17th April he (Anantram) having heard that he was wanted by the C. I. D. went there in the company of Mr. Patel. Here Mr. Patel was informed in the Superintendent's office that Mr. Sethna had sent a complaint against Anantram's conduct in regard to the dramatic performance. Eventually Anantram agreed to pay Rs. 50, and Mr. Patel held himself responsible for it. Inspector Patwardhan then asked Anantram to come in the afternoon and pay the money, when Mr. Patel asked him not to trouble himself in the matter. Thereupon, Patwardhan spoke the defamatory words already stated.

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, at that time acting Third Presidency Magistrate, acquitted Patwardhan and observed in the course of his judgment that it was urged by counsel that "the complainant has come before the Court in the interest of public morality and also in the interest of all layman including all good police officers. I am pretty sure that the cause of morality and the interests of the public and the police are not just now, at any rate, in such jeopardy as to need the services of self-appointed voluntary champions as Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram. Anyhow such champions cannot be allowed to make statements in a court of law—the proceedings of which are made public property by the newspaper press all over the country, statements which are calculated to cast reflections on the integrity and honour of men of the position of Mr. Sethna," etc.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY.

The Magistrate at the same time, held that Anantram had made false statements in saying that he gave Rs. 100 worth of tickets to Mr. Sethna for sale; that Mr. Sethna took a "sofa" ticket and did not pay for it; and that Mr. Sethna asked him to pay Rs. 50 to the War Fund and said, "If you do not pay I shall place the matter in the hands of Mr. Vincent." Sanction was, therefore, given for the prosecution of Anantram without being asked for by the defence, and on his own initiative.

GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO PROSECUTE.

Mr. Justice Beaman asked the Government Pleader if he opposed the application.

Mr. Patker said the sanction to prosecute was not applied for by the Government or by a Government officer, and that the Government did not wish to press this matter. He left the whole thing entirely in the hands of their Lordships.

Beaman J: Is Mr. Sethna represented?

Mr. Setalvad: No. The sanction is not for defamation, but for making false statements.

Mr. Justice Beaman asked whether it was an offence against public justice.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—In this matter the Public Prosecutor appears and he says that Government was never desirous that sanction should be granted in this case, and is not pressing the charge. The offence is one against public justice and in view of the attitude of the Government Pleader we take it as unnecessary to go further into the matter and direct that the sanction given by the Magistrate be quashed.

MRS. BESANT'S RELEASE.

WIDESPREAD SATISFACTION IN INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU AND VICEROY CONGRATULATED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Commenting on Mrs. Besant's release the "Hindu" says that there will be a thrilling sense of relief and joy among the Indian public throughout the country at the receipt of the news and adds Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have laid the Indian public under a deep debt of obligation for their brushing aside the empty threats of the Anglo-Indian reactionaries and for doing justice as demanded by the united voice of the people of India.

"New India" says:—We rejoice because of the supreme satisfaction felt by every Home Ruler that his faith in British conscience and Britain's love of liberty and effectiveness of constitutional agitation to rouse them, is vindicated in such a striking fashion.

The "Indian Patriot" says:—We believe that as a result of this act of statesmanship India will enjoy greater peace and contentment and we congratulate all concerned on their happy realisation of conditions essential to good understanding and harmony between the Government and the people.

"Justice" says:—Now that Mrs. Besant has regained her personal freedom we congratulate her on it.

The "A. B. Patrika," after quoting the release order, says.—"*Bande Mataram.*" Three cheers for Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. The whole of India will dance in joy at this noble act of theirs."

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Commenting on Mrs. Besant's release the "Madras Times" says:—The policy underlying the release will be very much discussed and there are intimations that feeling in certain quarters will run very high. It is to be hoped, however, that on one side the Home Rulers will not be intoxicated with the triumph and on the other side anti-Home Rulers will not be intoxicated with indignation.

CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS' OUTBURST.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The "Englishman" to-day strongly condemns the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in releasing Mrs. Besant: The paper says:—"We confess we are surprised that the resignation of Lord Pentland and members of the Executive Council has not preceded the announcement of the release. No Governor, however liberal, and no Executive Council that has supported him, can remain in office and retain a vestige of self-respect or outward authority when their legitimate jurisdiction has been so shamefully and needlessly interfered with by some superior agency."

After demanding an explanation from the Government of India the paper says:—"If the over-ruling of the Madras Government is a sample of the methods Mr. Montagu proposes to follow in dealing with local agitations in India, the sooner he is removed from office the better." The article concludes:—"What, indeed, is the use of anyone being sober with the release of Mrs. Besant? It will convince the extremists that agitation is more successful than sobriety."

The "Statesman" says:—A more lamentable exhibition of vacillation and weakness can hardly be imagined. The only consolation which an ordinary citizen can derive from the unhappy incident is the hope that henceforth we shall hear more about this wearisome old woman whose eccentricities have long ceased to be amusing.

"PIONEER" JOINS IN HUE AND CRY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

The "Pioneer" writes on Mrs. Besant's release:—So this is how Mr. Montagu's wonderful ideas of promoting provincial autonomy and reducing powers of interference by the Secretary of State to a minimum receive their first application. Local Government is overruled in a matter which vitally concerns the peace of its province in order to give Mr. Montagu pleasure of posing as the saviour of political India. Mr. Montagu has secured his cheap triumph and he may derive what satisfaction he may from the fact! In popular estimation at least he will be regarded as having out-Besanted Mrs. Besant. We shall be surprised, indeed, if the matter is allowed to end here.

The "Leader" says:—The decision of internment orders marks not only the triumph of constitutional agitation, but of British statesmanship also.

MADRAS CONGRATULATORY MEETING

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last evening in the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Sir Subramanya Iyer to convey their thankfulness to the Government in this country and in England for having unconditionally cancelled the orders of internment of Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and others.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATED.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay moved:—That this meeting begs to record its high appreciation of the farsighted policy of the Government in this country, and in England in the unconditional cancellation of internment orders on Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and others, and respectfully gives expression to the sense of heartfelt thankfulness to all authorities concerned for the sympathy and consideration evinced by them in the matter.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MRS. BESANT, ARUNDALE AND WADIA CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Telang moved a resolution offering the most respectful and heartfelt congratulations to Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia which was also carried.

The President at the close of the proceedings called for three chers to the Secretary of State and another for Lord Chelmsford.

Among those who took part in the meeting were Messrs. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Messrs. Safdar Hussain, Lodd Govinda's, Telang and others.

MRS. BESANT'S EXPECTED ARRIVAL.

Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia will arrive in Madras at the Central Station on Friday morning from Coimbatore. A grand procession is being arranged and a number of arches will be put up along the route from the Central Station to Adyar.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held this evening the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan presiding. Mr. Syed Nabiullah proposed the first resolution expressing joy and satisfaction at the release of Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale, Wadia, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali and also deep sense of gratitude at their sacrifice for the national cause. The Hon. Pandit Gokarannath Misra seconded and others supported the resolution which was passed with great acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Wazer Hassan proposed grateful thanks to Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy for the release of the interned. Mr. Azwarali moved the forwarding of the above resolutions to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the released.

Owing to bad weather illumination of the city is postponed to Sunday, the 23rd.

'MADRAS MAIL'S" THREAT TO MR MONTAGU.

PROMISE OF VIOLENT ANGLO-INDIAN AGITATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

The "Madras Mail" commenting on the situation caused by Mrs. Besant's release says the only course open to H. E. the Governor and his colleagues is to resign, which the paper appeals to them to do, saying they will be supported by non-official European opinion in the country. This resignation, says the "Madras Mail," should be followed by the resignation of every other Provincial Government, since all are affected by Mr. Montagu's action." The result, it says, will be the disappearance of Mr. Montagu from political life.

Arrangements have been made by the "Madras Mail" to organise authoritative opinion in England against Mr. Montagu's action. The paper adds:—"All European associations in India are following suit. At a slightly later date the protests will be merged in the general protest of Europeans in India represented at Home by some of the best men who have left this country in the last decade, and directed by a very distinguished administrator. No compromise is possible on this issue. If Mrs. Besant can safely be set at liberty in defiance of the opinion of the local Government, then there is no one, short of the open advocate of militant anarchy, who deserves to be interned.

The "Mail" appeals further to unofficial Europeans to fight by every legitimate method both for broad administrative principles, without which all Government in this country must become impossible, and for their special interests. And this they can do by joining the European associations and placing their work and funds at the disposal of their cause."

(Continued from column 4.)

the Public Works Department and engineering Branch of the Railway Department should within a reasonable period of time be made wholly in India.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India that the maximum pension limits fixed for officers recruited in Europe should not be increased.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that (1) a civil medical service should be constituted which should be wholly independent of the medical organisation of the Indian Army, (2) the higher medical posts which are at present recruited for from the Indian Medical Service should be transferred to the civil medical service and (3) the civil medical service should be recruited from the civil medical officers and the independent medical profession.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the salaries of officers of the Indian Medical Service employed on civil duty should not be enhanced as recommended by the Public Services Commission.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that Military Assistant Surgeons should not be given preference over Civil Assistant Surgeons and that not more than one-sixth of the higher posts reserved for Subordinate Medical officers should be given to them.

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council, (a) that immediate steps should be taken to ensure that Indians shall be appointed to a large majority of the posts in services recruited in India, (b) that the educational qualifications prescribed for admission into these services shall be sufficiently high and the same for all candidates irrespective of their creed or race.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

RESOLUTIONS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

THE QUESTION OF COLOUR BAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will move the following at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State that the age limits for the Indian Civil Service examination should not be reduced as recommended by the Public Services Commission.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India that no changes should be made in accordance with any of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in the scale of salaries or in the rules relating to the annuities fixed for members of the Indian Civil Service which would throw any additional burden on the revenues of India.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India that the recommendation of the Public Services Commission that the cadre of the Indian Civil Service should be increased should not be given effect to.

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India represent to the Secretary of State for India that Indian History and Persian should be included among the subjects in which candidates for the Indian Civil Service may be examined.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will move:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the GovernmentN of India should request the Secretary of State for India, (1) to abrogate the rule which requires that candidates for the examination for the Indian Police Service shall be of pure European descent. (2) to sanction the holding of the said examination simultaneously in England and in India, (3) to raise the age limits for the examination for admission into the Indian Police Service from 19-21 to 21-23, (4) that the pensions and salaries of the officers of the Indian Police should not be enhanced, as recommended by the Public Services Commission.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will move:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that four-fifths of the vacancies in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service should be recruited by means of open competition.

Mr. B. N. Sarma will move:—This Council recommends to the Goovernor-General in Council that the recommendation of the Public Services Commission that there are grounds of policy for an admixture of both Western and Eastern elements in the personnel in the departments of Education, Military, Finance, Medicine, Telegraphs, Engineering, Public Works, Railway Engineering, and Traffic be not accepted. That the sole basis of recruitment be efficiency and that the best available men be secured for such services wherever they may be found.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will move:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India that the Imperial and Provincial Educational Services should be amalgamated and recruited as a rule in India.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India that the recommendation of the Public Services Commission to increase the pensions and salaries of the members of the Indian Educational Service should not be given effect to and that the scale of salaries should be revised so as not to be higher than necessary to secure recruits with the required qualifications in India.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India (a) that as recommended by the Public Services Commission the technical and scientific services should be recruited entirely in India and that in order to secure officers with the necessary technical knowledge a determined and immediate effort should be made to provide better educational opportunities in India, (b) that steps should be taken to discontinue recruitment for the technical and scientific services in Europe within a period of ten years, (c) that pending the development of educational facilities in India, promising candidates should be sent to Europe for study at the expense of the State and appointed to the higher posts if they succeed in obtaining the necessary technical qualifications, (d) that in order that technical instructions in India may attract from the first a suitable type of candidates an undertaking should be given by Government that not less than one half of the recruits shall be chosen from their alumni.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the salaries of European officers in the scientific and technical services should not be enhanced.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India do represent to the Secretary of State for India that the recruitment for posts open to civilians in

(Continued in column 5.)

THE POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS

PREPARATIONS TO RESIST MEN'S DEMANDS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Wednesday Night.

The past few weeks have borne witness to the birth of a new spirit among the working population of this city and its suburbs. The labour unrest, which had its origin in economic causes, first found expression in the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workshop men and the nemesis of economic discontent has steadily overtaken other industries and services. The mill-hands strike which occurred a few days after the railway strike ended, did not entail much loss or suffering on either side, thanks mainly to the prompt and generous manner in which the employers recognized the justice of their employees' claim for increased wages. There is no doubt that the success of workmen in other walks of life has had a stimulating effect on the slumbering discontent among the postmen. From the statements of facts and figures given from time to time in these columns lately it will have been seen that the grievances of the men are thoroughly genuine and the public therefore will be in sympathy with them in their pitiable plight. The grievances are not, strictly speaking, a matter of to-day. They date back to more than six months and were only brought to a head by the result of the industrial strikes.

MEN RESOLVE TO STRIKE WORK.

After prolonged but unfortunately ineffective negotiations, the postmen numbering over 850 took counsel among themselves on Tuesday night and resolved upon going on a strike as from yesterday. Early in the morning, the men turned up as usual at the General Post Office, but showed no disposition to go in or resume their day's work. Before 6.30 a.m., the postmen from the Town Sub-offices and Bandra joined the rest outside the G. P. O., where the authorities interviewed them regarding their grievances. In the meantime, the police had been sent for and quite a number of officers and men were present on the spot within a few minutes. The Postmaster-General, who is at present in Bombay, was also present and communicated with the men through the Deputy and Assistant Postmasters. The men had but one complaint and that was inadequate pay. The authorities promised to represent their case favourably to the Director-General in the event of their immediate resumption of work. The men, however, insisted upon a more definite assurance being given on the subject and as none was forthcoming, they remained passively on the spot for some time, when they were told off to the Esplanade maidan by the police.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE MAIDAN.

It was about 8 o'clock by this time and the men, excepting a dozen who went to work as usual, marched away to the maidan quietly and in an orderly manner. It had rained slightly in the meanwhile and the ground was wet. This notwithstanding, all the men gathered together in a knot and were awaiting the visit of the higher authorities, of which they had been apprised. The same police were present here also and in the beginning maintained rather a severe demeanour. The men were not allowed to get in or get out freely even for tea or refreshments, although the police officers were not reluctant to order in tea for themselves. This may or may not interest the readers. But what actually happened was that in the beginning the postmen experienced great difficulty to leave the maidan and they could but go singly. The inquisitive public also were turned away, without any ceremony whatsoever. But as the day wore on, there was a relaxation of the police control. The men were waiting up to 4-30 p.m., looking for the expected visit of the Postmaster-General or some other responsible authority. About 4 p.m. a subordinate official was deputed to interview the men regarding their grievances but he is said to have been sent back with no more acceptable answer than the one returned in the morning—"please communicate with our solicitor." At 4-30 p.m., the men, probably tired of waiting, and washing, dispersed to go to their respective homes.

AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

At first, everything was quiet within the Post Office, the officers having evidently retired for the time being to hold a council of war. What took place there has not transpired. But during the course of the day a notice under the signature of the Presidency Postmaster and addressed to the public was promulgated, the text of which we give below:

The postmen of the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices including Bandra have struck work. Though every endeavour is being made to deliver the mails, it is unfortunately impossible to save the public from a certain amount of temporary inconvenience.

The hours of delivery are 10-30 a.m., and 4 p.m. The Postmaster-General will be much obliged if the public will kindly help the Post Office to tide over this difficulty, which it is hoped will not last long, by calling or sending for their letters at the Post Offices which serve them. The hours of business at the counter of the Post Office have been temporarily curtailed and fixed from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Presidency Postmaster also issued a circular to the postmen and copies of it were distributed among the men. The circular reads as below:

I am extremely sorry to find you have been so ill-advised as to strike work against the interest of yourself, the department and the public.

The increases asked for in March last have been considered and practically all sanctioned.

Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, solicitors, were asked by the Postmaster-General to advise you to submit any further representation you had to make which the Postmaster-General was prepared to consider sympathetically. The Postmaster-General also asked the solicitors to meet him and discuss the matter informally. Neither of these two suggestions have been acted up to. I can only advise you to resume duty at once and be assured that your further representation submitted in a proper manner will be carefully considered.

It is with regret, I find that the senior men who gave a written undertaking that they would not again participate in a strike and men, who, in the last revision, had their pay largely increased, have been so foolish as to be ill-advised by men who have little or nothing to lose."

The circular, when its contents were known, failed to have any effect on the men's determination.

TRYING TO GET ON.

Notwithstanding the state of preparedness, there was a great deal of confusion in the post office, and the inflow of mails did not help to clear matters. The clerks and other odd people were detailed to do the sorting, etc., of the mails and some of them were sent out to deliver a small portion of the day's mails. It is interesting to note how they discharged their duty. In one instance, letters and packets addressed to various gentlemen and offices occupying one of the large buildings in the Fort, were left in a bundle at one of the offices. In a second case which has come under my observation, the hastily improvised postman did not know names or numbers of the buildings and was at a loss to know whether to go north first and then come back south or *vice versa*. The mail services have not only been curtailed as stated in the notice but they have been completely disorganised and dislocated. The services of about two score and odd soldiers have been borrowed by the Post Office at Rs. 2-12-0 per man per day, and the 11 postmen and some of the clerks are busy teaching them the work. The second distribution of mails was carried out at 4-30 p.m. yesterday with the aid of soldiers at whose disposal some gallant gentleman had placed his taxi-cabs and lorries. It is reported that the Postmaster-General has arranged to requisition the services of the spare men at the mofussil post offices.

TELEGRAPH MEN'S REFUSAL TO ACT AS SUBSTITUTES.

I am given to understand that 50 men were indented upon from the Telegraph Office. But these after a couple of hours' sojourn at the Post Office, declined to have anything to do with it and returned to their original work.

The packers, numbering 250, have not joined in the strike. They have, however, submitted, I understand a fresh representation demanding an increase of pay. They too seem to have been approached to act as postmen; but, the report goes, they, like the Telegraph men, refused to leave their present jobs.

The poor clerks, who have been told off to distribution work find it hard to trudge up and down the streets and some of them were actually overcome with a sense of humiliation at the part they have been called upon to fill. But the poor men are helpless, and are compelled by the exigencies of their case to put up with a hardship imposed on them. It goes against their self-respect and they apparently feel it as an outrage to their own ideas of justice and fairplay. But what can they do?

One of these clerks, whom I met in the course of his round, spoke very feelingly about the helplessness of his situation. He was a clerk getting Rs. 50 or 60 and he found it hard to eke out even a miserable existence without "accommodation" from the Marwari month after month. He was not a man of large family. With one wife and two children, he found it difficult to get on. A dirty looking one room tenement cost him Rs. 12 by way of rent. Salt cost 4 annas per *philee* and rice was selling very dear. Dhotees cost now-a-days Rs. 5 or 6, whereas formerly they could be had for Rs. 3 or 4. He had to clothe his wife and two children, to say nothing of the latter's educational expenses. He was a poor man, entirely dependent on his salary and having spent the best years of his life in the post office, he could not think of starting afresh outside. Although his conscience revolted against the work he had been entrusted with, he had silently to submit to it because otherwise he might be dismissed. This is not an isolated case. I have already come across other clerks too who feel almost like it, though they are compelled to silence their own conscience.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Towards the evening, the Postmaster-General is said to have telegraphed the Director-General to the effect that the postmen have gone on strike and that the "strike is well in hand." Up to the time of writing this, the authorities have shown no disposition for meeting the men's claims in a liberal or conciliatory spirit. On the other hand, everything that they have done up to now points to the inevitable conclusion that they are determined to resist the men's claims. It does not, of course, argue well for public interests—this deadlock between the authorities and the postmen. Some of the public stand to suffer a great deal if the strike should be allowed to continue for long.

I am informed that some members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber intend to ask for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Committee of the Chamber to make urgent representations on the subject. Other public bodies are, it is believed, moving in the matter presently. In the meantime, further developments are being awaited with great anxiety and nervous apprehension in several quarters.

DUTCH FISH FOR GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

YMUDIN, Sept. 18.

Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 19.

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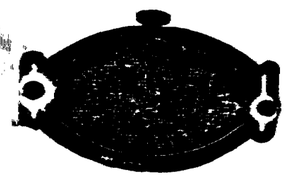

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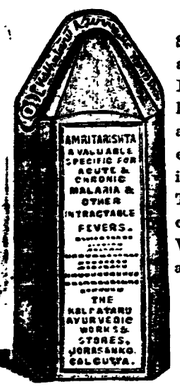
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RECRUITING SENSATION.

TRANSFER TO A CIVIL AUTHORITY.

LORD DERBY'S BOMBSHELL AT UNFIT INQUIRY.

The drastic new proposal for placing the whole system of future recruiting into the hands of a civil authority which the Lobby Correspondent of "The Daily News" was able to announce in mail week, was laid before the Select Committee which is inquiring into the re-examination of rejected men by Lord Derby.

At the outset a resolution was read by the chairman recommending that the whole organisation and work of the medical boards be taken out of the hands of the War Office and transferred to the Local Government Board. The resolution, which was passed on Thursday in mail week, and had already been sent to Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Derby, is as follows:

That the chairman be authorised to inform the Prime Minister that the Committee are of opinion, in view of the evidence already taken, that a change of system should be made at once, and recommend that the whole organisation of the recruiting medical boards and of the medical examinations and re-examinations, should be transferred from the War Office to the Local Government Board.

That the Committee are of opinion that, in order to restore public confidence, this change should be made at the earliest possible moment, and be not delayed until the Committee present their full report in accordance with their terms of reference.

The Chairman: I think, Lord Derby, that the resolution has been communicated to you?

Lord Derby: You were good enough to send it to me this morning. I have talked to the Prime Minister on the subject, and at the request of the Chairman of the Committee I have come here to express my views.

You will appreciate that the form of that resolution is limited to recruiting medical boards and medical re-examinations?—Yes.

You will probably be aware that the reason for that limitation was the terms of reference. We were unable to go beyond them.

"A VERY BIG STEP."

Lord Derby: I accept the resolution absolutely and with both hands. But I would like to say that I do not think in the abbreviated form it would work very satisfactorily, and I want you to go in your recommendations (even if it is outside the terms of reference, in order to make it work properly) very much further. I want you to recommend that the whole of the recruiting from A to Z should be taken out of the hands of the War Office and the military authorities and be entrusted to civilian powers. That is taking a very big step, and you will excuse me if I do not say whether it ought to go to any particular body, perhaps an ad hoc body. But I am certain it is the right course to take the whole of the recruiting out of military hands and put it in civilian hands.

Without touching, excepting in a general sense, on the evidence put before you," continued Lord Derby. "I recognise absolutely that there are certain things which must be remedied. Your resolution to a certain extent would remedy them. But you are not healing the whole of the wound. You ought to make it a condition that a civilian body finds the men, and it is only after going through all the various processes of seeing whether they can be spared from their employment, and whether they are fit for the various categories of service the Army require—when you have done that, and passed them through these various stages, then alone should the Army come in."

NOT TO BE A SHAM.

After speaking of his work as Director-General of Recruiting, Lord Derby said that all through he had in the back of his mind that the best course was to try and work up to some civilian organisation. He found that some such proposal had been actually put forward in March, 1916, but had not been accepted by the War Office. He believed that it went before the Cabinet, but it was not thought feasible then. He and Sir Neville Macready had talked the matter over many times, and some weeks ago considered whether anything could be done in the way of concrete proposals for the transfer. Sir Neville talked it over with General Geddes.

"General Geddes," went on Lord Derby, "in whose powers of organisation I have complete confidence, tells me that he believes it will be perfectly possible to make this transfer of the whole of the recruiting from the military to a civil basis. I do not say that there will not be some of the men now employed on the military side also employed in the new one. It would be absolutely essential. But I do not want the change, if it is to be made—and I hope it will be—to be a sham.

PREMIER SAYS "ALL RIGHT."

The Chairman: You have told us you hope we should be able to go further in our recommendations. Do you mean you desire we should ask Parliament to extend our powers of reference and recommendation?—Cannot you express a pious hope?

We have already done that. Has what you have told us got the approval of the Prime Minister?—I only talked with him a short while. He told me he wanted me to go before the Committee. I told him what I should propose, and he said "All right." I feel certain that if I put forward such a scheme as this the Prime Minister would assist me in carrying it out. The Prime Minister told me that it was desired to change the medical examination from the Army to the Local Government Board. I said, "Perfectly right," and if my opinion were asked I should go much further and ask him to change the whole system.

What did he say to that?—He said, "All right."

Do you put this forward as a policy which you, as Secretary of State for War, are prepared to accept?—Yes.

So far as you are able to judge, the Cabinet and the Prime Minister will accept it?

Although his actual reply was inaudible, Lord Derby was understood to assent. "General Geddes tells me," he added, "that while the actual principle can be accepted straight away, the complete transfer can be carried out in two months."

The Chairman: In the meantime are you prepared to give instructions that the civilian element of medical boards is not to be overriden in their decisions by the military president?—Certainly; I would do anything in the world I could to stop taking into the Army men who are unfit for it.

Surgeon-General Julian, of the Western Command, was then examined, and the Committee adjourned.

"TANKS" IN YPRES BATTLE.

HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH GERMANS.

In my first dispatch on this battle I reported the good work done by the "Tanks," wrote the special correspondent of "The Times" from War correspondents' headquarters, on Aug. 4:—Their service was not general or equal in all parts of the battle front, because in many places there was no need of them, for our infantry swept on unchecked. It is only where a trench is obstinate or a very strong redoubt resists the immediate attack of our infantry that the "Tanks" get their chance. Wherever that chance came the "Tanks" took it, in spite of the bad ground and sometimes of heavy gunfire.

Some of the landships were fighting and under fire for 17 hours at a stretch, and one stayed out and made a night of it, having 24 hours' continuous work before it got home to breakfast.

The ground in places was very difficult and much too soft for such elephantine beasts as "Tanks." In the region of Frezenberg two of the monsters got mired out on the front line. The Germans, seeing their plight, counter-attacked in force in hopes of capturing them. With the co-operation of the infantry, the attacks were beaten off, and in due course the machines managed to heave themselves out of the mud and got off unscathed. Near St. Julien one "Tank" took 60 prisoners by itself, and at one of the fortified farms eight officers surrended under the mere threat of being attacked by a "Tank" unless they were good.

In the original capture of St. Julien, which, after having been temporarily given up, is now ours again, the "Tanks" seems to have played a considerable part. One strong point on the west side of the village surrendered entirely to a "Tank," which then, with its brother machines, paraded through the streets and routed small parties of lurking Germans out of the ruins.

Another "Tank" had a lively time playing hide-and-seek with the enemy in Pommern Castle and Redoubt, twin strongholds which are close together. The machine-guns in the castle were making themselves objectionable, and a "Tank" went for them, when the garrison, or the greater part of it, bolted and got into the redoubt. The "Tank" lumbered after them to the redoubt under a hail of machinegun and rifle bullets, but agility is not the "Tanks" strong feature, and when it proceeded to flatten out the redoubt the Germans slipped back to the castle. This game might have gone on for some time, but the infantry came up and effectually stopped all the bolt-holes, and the whole position was cleared out. Pommern Castle and Redoubt, with Square Wood adjoining, formed, perhaps, about the strongest enemy position which we had to reduce that day.

At several other places the "Tanks" did useful service, among them places with such peaceful names as Plum Farm" and "Apple Villa," and again near Westoek. Near another farm, which was a strongly-fortified machinegun position, a "Tank" became stuck, and its officers and men had to get out and work under heavy fire to get it going again.

The strength of the "Tanks" has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. In the darkness before the battle one of the leviathans butted into a railway engine on the line and pushed it bodily into a ditch. Having done so, it then hitched on and obediently pulled it back again on to the track. On another occasion one of our heavy motor lorries had fallen into a ditch by the roadside. A "Tank" came along and was appealed to for help. The beast was willing, and chains were fastened to the forepart of the lorry, when Samson gave a mighty heave and walked off with half the lorry dangling behind him, while the other part stayed in the ditch.

One speaks thus only half seriously of "Tanks" because the subject invites irresistibly to nonsense, but in truth the service of his Majesty's Landships is a very serious branch of the work of the Army. No men in all the fighting lines face greater peril than those who go down to the enemy in these steel boxes, and in every case the officers and men have behaved with the greatest gallantry. That the Germans hate the "Tanks" there is no question, and their service has been most valuable. Even our airmen scarcely have more thrilling experiences.

Floods in various parts of Sind have not yet abated. Shikarpur is still surrounded by water and many houses have fallen. The Lady Dufferin Hospital has been temporarily removed to another building. Police lines and the Inspector's office are under water.

OFFICIALESE.

THE LANGUAGE OF BUREAUCRACY.

Not long ago writes a correspondent of the "Times" it was a fashion to speak contemptuously of "journalese," but even the few who still continue to declaim against it have now a better object for their scorn. The growth of bureaucracy has brought more and more of the language of bureaucracy. We may call it "officialese." Journalism, however, political, was always concerned chiefly with human relations and, if it sought to be inpressive by using long words and to save its writers trouble by keeping a good stock of *clichés*, its existence depended in the end upon its *clichés*, being understood. A Government department has similar excuses for using long words and for stocking *clichés*, but its existence does not depend upon its minutes, letters and so forth being understood. The less easily understood the more stood. The less easy more must be written, must be written; the more must be written, the more people must be employed to write them. Therefore the less like English the language used, the more powerful, great and mysterious the department.

The desire to appear dignified and the desire to appear "in the running" are no doubt responsible for a good deal of the jargon. Some few years ago it was a sign of "smartness" among women to use a particular jargon; while a superior domestic servant of workman's wife will always talk like the ladies in Sir Arthur Pitero's plays who "gaze on a prospect" when others would "look at a view." So a Government Department must always say "utilize" for "use" and "sub-serve" for "serve." It must talk of "essential prerequisites"; must "desire to point out" that one thing is "appreciably" greater or smaller than another; must "put forward" (never "make") proposals. And it must always, always "advert to." A certain body once invited suggestions for a seal and among the designs submitted was:—"Azure: a clerk in his labours, proper. Motto: Advertens."

DEPARTMENTAL TRICKS.

Each department likes to have its peculiar little trick, and would probably be offended with any other department which adopted it. The War Office, for instance, ends every minute with "please", which sometimes affords amusement to other departments. "I regret to report that this man died yesterday afternoon, please, wrote some one in the War Office; to which some one in another office replied, on Government paper. "The matter does not appear to have been one in which the formal approval of the department was required." But this use of "please" has nothing to do with courtesy; it is a symbol—far more significant than "the Editorial we"—that the source of the letter is nothing human, that it has not a soul to save a body to kick nor a heart to touch; that it is remote, unfriendly, solitary, slow—official. A purblind striving after courtesy, nevertheless, scarcely distinguishable from the constant fear of losing dignity, is to be discerned in some of the formulal. A department can hardly call a man a liar. It says that "the information available to the department from other sources appears to indicate" something other than its correspondent has stated; or that "The Board have"— for a Board is always plural—"The Board have difficulty in reconciling the information given in the third paragraph of your letter of the 13th instant with the statement in your letter of the 24th ultimo. It is contemplated, therefore, to undertake, in lieu of your proposal, a course of action"—and so on. A department can hardly call a man a fool; and, therefore "The Ministry are at a loss to understand the grounds upon which this suggestion has been put forward; and it does not appear to them that in view of the facts referred to in previous correspondence any useful purpose would be subserved by the interview requested in the penultimate paragraph."

But behind all the jargon all the bad grammar, all the dreary pomp of language, lies one main desire, the desire for safety. A department must always be safe; it must never commit itself. A certain office still shudders at the recollection of an official who introduced into a letter the phrase "I do not think." Who was he to think, or not to think, when his business was to advert or point out? Did not the admission of uncertainty involve the admission that he and the other officials in his department with him were men, fallible, open to reason, or, still worse, to sentiment? It was "giving the show away" and we have no doubt that his superiors "proceeded to consider what further steps should be taken with a view to securing that the duties devolving upon him were duly performed in the future." He, at least, being a Government official, would understand what that meant. But the public—the poor public who may not even know what the Railways Committee means by "interavailability of tickets?" Well the less the public understands, the less likely it is to make itself a nuisance. "Merl'n", says Geoffrey of Monmouth, "by delivering these and other prophecies caused in all that were present an admiration at the ambiguity of his expressions." And Sir William Watson has recently compared Merlin with another Prime Minister of Welsh extraction—the head of the British bureaucracy. And at least our bureaucratic language is easier to understand than are Merlin's prophecies.

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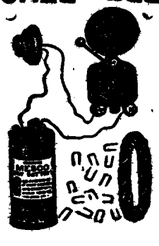

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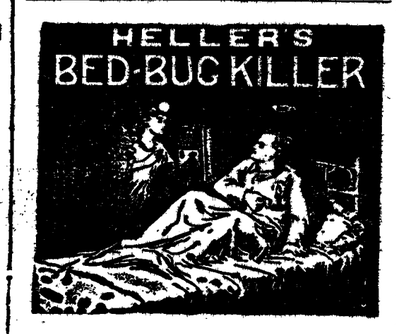

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Depression has formed near Agra and conditions are disturbed in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces; local in Lower Burma, Bengal east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India west, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and north Madras coast. The principal amounts are:—Monywa one and a half inches, Lashio three, Myitkyina, Sibsagar and Silchar two, Tezpur four, Gauhati and Ranchi three, Bahraich five, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Bareilly two, Mainpuri three, Ajmer, Kotah and Neemuch one and a half, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase in the Deccan and south-east Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on 19th Sept. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Sept 19th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.06	72.03	76.81	69.39
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.77	83.13	83.96	72.54
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.89	81.12	82.37	68.14
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.76	75.40	86.10	75.64
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	—	—	—	—

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.749 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 ,,
Dew Point	75.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do	171 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inches.
Total fall during month	10.48 ,,
Do. do. year	74.55 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 19th Sept	0.04 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	19	m	0 42	27	6	19	m	6 27	17	11
			0 55a	27	0			6 43a	16	1
Thur.	20	m	1 16	27	4	20	m	6 59	15	6
			1 5a	26	7			7 11a	16	3
Fri	21	m	1 51	26	11	21	m	7 32	15	3
			1 36a	26	1			7 41a	16	6
Sat.	22	m	2 30	26	5	22	m	8 8	15	1
			2 0a	25	5			8 17a	16	11
Sun.	23	m	3 20	25	9	23	m	8 56	29	11
			2 52a	24	9			9a	17	7
Mon.	24	m	4 24	25	3	24	m	10 15	21	3
			4 9a	24	2			10 17a	18	2
Tues.	25	m	5 41	25	2	25	m	0 30a	21	8
			5 30a	23	11			11 52a	18	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 34m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	0	35.2 p.m.
New Moon	16	3	57.5 p.m.
First Quarter	24	11	11.4 a.m.
Full Moon	1	½	1.1 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th September, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.54in. and Delhi 0.59in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and at Lahore and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.32in., Mainpuri 2.75in., Jhansi 1.11in., Cawnpore 1.78in., and Allahabad 0.66in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 1.43in., Kotah 1.25in. and Mount Abu 0.17in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Central India West and Gujarat and isolated showers in Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.52in., Surat 0.28in. and Neemuch 1.36in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.21in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0. 23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Mormugao has had 0.70in. and Karwar 0.46in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in north Hyderabad Nizamabad has had 0.25in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease of precipitation in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and in the United Provinces and local in the north and the east Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, West, north Hyderabad, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, while some showers have occurred in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, the east Punjab and east Rajputana, local rain in Central India West, Gujarat and the Konkan and some showers in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Sept.) ..	93.7	80.9	50	..	0	—0.01
Jask	91.0	79.6	89	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Sept.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.8	80.6	77	..	16.98	+12.30
Rawalpindi ..	91.1	71.0	86	0.54	35.41	+13.11
Lahore	89.0	73.0	83	..	21.80	+7.07
Hissar	85.2	75.4	86	..	14.19	..
Ambala	90.7	70.1	84	..	30.43	+12.79
Delhi	88.4	74.8	96	0.59	21.42	+1.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.5	76.8	87	0.32	34.22	+11.18
Mainpuri	84.7	75.7	94	2.75	29.26	+3.00
Jhansi	85.0	74.0	90	1.11	36.97	+6.14
Cawnpore	86.0	75.1	93	1.78	28.62	+7.94
Allahabad	87.0	76.1	96	0.66	35.61	+1.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96.1	83.8	76	..	10.28	+8.03
Karachi	88.3	74.2	90	..	4.00	—2.12
Ajmer	81.0	73.4	90	1.43	40.73	+22.24
Jaipore	87.7	74.0	91	0.02	35.29	+12.19
Kotah	90.6	74.6	94	1.25	40.64	+20.12
Mount Abu	68.8	63.0	99	0.17	11069	+50.21
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Wagra	88.8	74.9	86	..	21.17	+8.26
Bhuj	84.4	76.4	88	..	42.04	+0.86
Dwarka	82.4	77.1	89	0.01	24.56	+7.90
Veraval	87.0	77.7	90	..	27.66	+3.46
Rajkot	90.0	75.8	88	0.52	20.72	+1.46
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.1	77.5	89	0.28	37.35	—0.48
Surat	88.4	76.6	89	..	30.94	+8.55
Ahmedabad	85.8	74.8	89	0.01	43.48	+21.30
Deesa	84.9	72.0	95	1.36	48.48	+22.49
Neemuch	80.4	71.5	94	0.90	32.80	+4.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.6	74.4	89	..	47.78	—6.99
Saugor	81.4	71.6	85	0.21	47.60	+7.6
Hoshangabad	80.4	72.4	93	0.23	48.54	+5.39
Khandwa	85.6	70.3	80	..	23.60	—1.97
Akola	85.4	71.7	79	..	21.97	—3.0
Amraoti	85.4	71.8	83	..	29.33	—3.67
Nagpur	83.0	73.6	91	..	42.06	+6.22
Chanda	83.8	76.2	91	..	52.50	+7.33
Raipur	86.0	74.8	84	..	39.08	+4.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	77.6	88	0.06	72.03	+6.10
Matheran	80.0	75.2	94	0.08	98.84	+6.13
Alibag	84.2	72.7	93	0.70	80.20	+2.81
Karwar	83.0	74.6	97	0.46	114.60	+5.17
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.8	71.6	72	..	6.49	—10.38
Ahmednagar	84.6	64.8	49	..	12.80	—3.06
Poona	84.4	68.7	61	..	40.29	—3.44
Bholapur	85.2	67.7	50	..	16.29	—2.95
Sholapur	86.2	67.2	52	..	14.48	+1.80
Belgaum	79.2	64.8	92	0.62	29.90	—0.33
Aurangabad	82.6	66.5	58	0.04	24.70	+2.24
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	86.9	72.6	96	..	25.03	+18.20
Hyderabad	86.2	72.0	86	0.02	22.00	+0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.4	74.2	87	6.10	115.00	+9.22
Calicut	84.0	76.3	91	..	99.77	—16.56
Cocanada	86.0	74.0	90	0.46	94.79	—5.02
Colombo	84.9	74.4	86	0.47	81.46	—8.29
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	79.3	91	..	33.66	+11.56
Bellary	89.8	71.9	67	..	12.11	+3.29
Cuddapah	92.4	76.6	64	..	10.00	—2.30
Madras	91.8	76.1	84	..	18.10	+4.64
Bangalore	85.0	67.2	83	0.42	19.25	—1.37
Coimbatore	86.2	69.8	61	0 04	4.24	—0.44
Trichinopoly	87.6	73.3	73	..	14.60	+5.07
Negapatam	93.2	71.8	54	..	9.12	—0.35

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th September, 1917, was 29.952 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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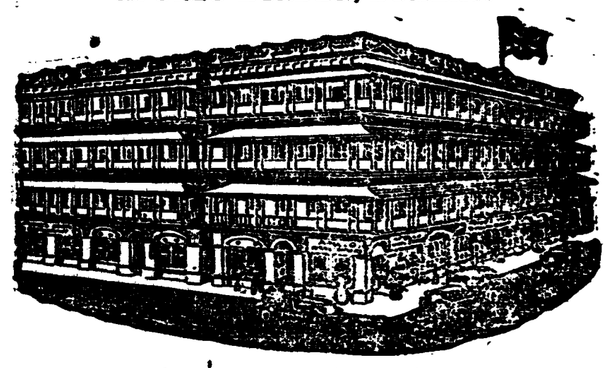

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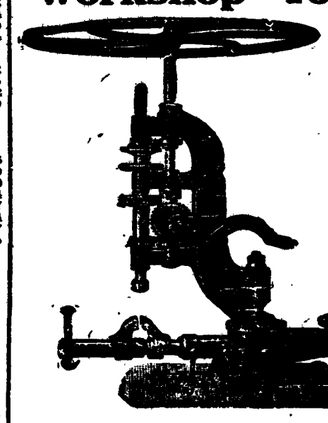

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